Saturday Review

OF LITERATURE

TWENTY CENTS JANUARY 21, 1950

WHERE TO FIND IT

A Guide to Reference W

(See page 35)

TUSCULUM COLLEGE LIBRARY JAN 21 '50

Ralph Korngold, author of "Two Friends of Man." (See page 9)

The Gentle People of Prejudice

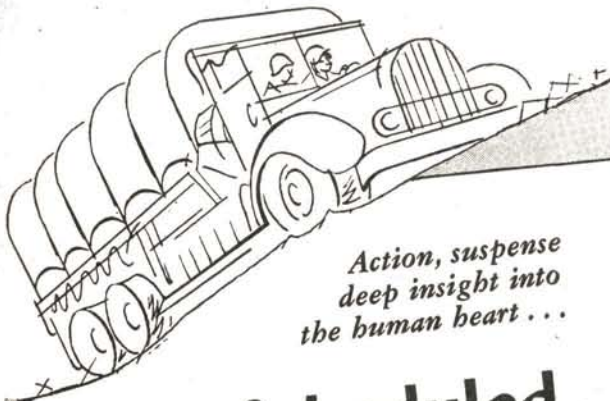
By H. A. OVERSTREET

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New triumph by Richard Llewellyn...
author of HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

A Few Flowers for Shiner

Richard Llewellyn once more tells a story suffused with power and enchantment — a story that grips your heart. It's about Snowy who, with his faithful truck Rosie, sets out in war-time Italy to put flowers on the grave of his mate, picks up some fascinating characters — including a Princess with an American accent—and is plunged into undreamed-of adventures, including the abduction of Rosie. Read it and find yourself in a new world of laughter, color, and emotion! $3.00



Words—and their hidden depths!

Name into Word

By ERIC PARTRIDGE

644 pages of rare information and entertainment!—a dictionary of proper names that have become common property in English. Examples: *peach*, which "sweetly links Persia with Europe"; *golgotha*, which passes through at least five languages and as many civilizations. For a richer knowledge, not only of philology but of history, geography and psychology as well. $4.50

Action, suspense deep insight into the human heart . . .

Non-Scheduled Flight

By R. L. DUFFUS

Eighteen human beings skim through the darkness in a plane. The subtle interplay of emotion and character during the journey—and the telling incidents before it — reveal their hidden fears and drives. And in the sudden descent which ends the flight, there comes to each the thing that he most desires in his heart. A richly satisfying novel. $2.50

The Time is Free

By ROY WALKER

By the author of *The Time Is out of Joint* (a study of Hamlet), this splendid study plumbs the spiritual descent of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth into the realms of evil and despair, revealing Shakespeare's spiritual conflicts at the time of writing the tragedy. ". . . about the best Shakespearean study I have read."—PROF. WILSON KNIGHT $2.00

Memoirs of a rare personality . . .

Benefits Forgot

By G. B. STERN

"Miss Stern has read endlessly, traveled a great deal, knows most of the interesting literary figures of present-day England, all of which is distilled in this highly civilized record of a cultivated, alert and acute mind prowling through the memories of the past few years . . . To be read at leisure, mulled over and quietly enjoyed."—PAMELA TAYLOR, *Book-of-the-Month Club News* $3.50

Melville revealed anew . . .

Herman Melville

By RICHARD CHASE

The most detailed study ever made of the symbols, the passions and depths in the great author's works, going far beyond *Moby-Dick* to the lesser known poetry and prose, including *Clarel* and *The Confidence Man*. HOWARD P. VINCENT, of the *New York Herald Tribune* calls it ". . . a work of boldness, subtlety, and originality . . . Mr. Chase writes in a graceful, fluid style . . ." $4.50

AT ALL BOOKSTORES THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This Week

January 21, 1950

Cover Drawing by Hal McIntosh
After a Photograph by Eric Vogel

Features

Page

THE GENTLE PEOPLE OF PREJUDICE
By H. A. Overstreet..... 7

THE WORLD OF RAND MCNALLY
By Harland Manchester.....36

THE FACT IS . . .
By Louis Shores.....38

Reviews

TWO FRIENDS OF MAN
Reviewed by Allan Nevins..... 9

THE GOLDEN THREADS
Reviewed by Adrienne Koch.....10

YOUNG AMERICA 1830-1840
Reviewed by Alice Felt Tyler.....11

NIAGARA COUNTRY
Reviewed by Carl Carmer.....11

THE RIO GRANDE
Reviewed by Edwin L. Sabin.....12

THE POTOMAC
Reviewed by Charles Hurd.....12

HEREDITY, EAST AND WEST
DEATH OF A SCIENCE IN RUSSIA
Reviewed by L. C. Dunn.....14

ONE HALF THE PEOPLE
Reviewed by Albert Deutsch.....15

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT
Reviewed by John E. Pfeiffer.....16

THE WOMEN ON THE WALL
Reviewed by William Peden.....17

THE KING'S CAVALIER
Reviewed by Victor P. Hass.....17

WEEP FOR MY BROTHER
Reviewed by Mary Jane Ward....18

SPOKESMEN FOR GOD
MAN'S RELIGIONS
Reviewed by Willard L. Sperry....20

THE MARYKNOLL STORY
Reviewed by Ann F. Wolfe.....21

THE MAN FROM NAZARETH
Reviewed by Thomas Sugrue.....22

LETTERS TO MY SON
Reviewed by Algernon D. Black..23

Departments

TRADE WINDS
By Bennett Cerf..... 4

LITERARY I.Q.....16

EDITORIAL 24

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.....26

THE NEW RECORDINGS
By Edward Tatnall Canby.....28

NEW EDITIONS
By Ben Ray Redman.....29

SEEING THINGS
By John Mason Brown.....30

THE FILM FORUM
By Cecile Starr.....36

LITERARY CRYPT.....39

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
By Mary Gould Davis.....44

THE PHOENIX NEST
By William Rose Benét.....47

DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 826.....50

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, published weekly by the Saturday Review Associates, Inc., 25 W. 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. E. De Golyer, Chairman of the Board; Harrison Smith, President; J. R. Cominsky, Executive Vice President and Treasurer; Norman Cousins, Vice President; Amy Loveman, Secretary; Nathan Cohn, Assistant Treasurer; Robert A. Low, Advertising Manager; Bert Garmise, Circulation Director; Robert Birnbaum, Assistant Circulation Director. Subscription $6 a year; $7 in Canada. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation. Printed in the U. S. Vol. XXXIII, No. 3, January 21, 1950. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Indexed in the "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature." Entire issue, Copyright 1950 by Saturday Review Associates, Inc.

Publishers of Fine Books for over Four Centuries

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

FROM the publication in 1479 of a Latin translation of the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle to the publication in 1949 of *The Classical Tradition*, Oxford University Press has issued many books on Greek and Roman literature, but none more notable than the most recent, by Gilbert Highet. 'It may be said to mark the turning point,' says George F. Whicher in the *Herald Tribune Book Review*, 'where Greek and Latin, lately exorcised as required disciplinary subjects in education, resume a serviceable relationship to modern society. What the Greco-Roman tradition may mean to us today is here suggested by an exhaustive examination of what it has meant to Western European culture during the last twelve centuries.'

'The formulation of literary history which is here achieved by following the line of the classical tradition may well prove to be the most effective of all possible approaches in attaining a sense of the meaning of literature in our time.'

What Toynbee has done for history

GILBERT HIGHET

has done for literature in

The Classical Tradition

'Mr. Highet's book should be regarded as a contribution to the movement for a reawakened consciousness of the underlying cultural unity of the West. . . . As such it is a book for the times. Few books in its class are so expertly designed for the comfort and service of every kind of reader.'

—GEORGE GENZMER, *The Nation.*

'Such a survey requires a heroic polymath, but this book, far from being a dull compilation, is urbane, humane, and readable.'

—DOUGLAS BUSH, in *The New Republic.*

'Admirably written, well within the comprehension of an average reader, entertaining and even exciting.'

—*From a two-column editorial in the Boston Globe.*

'Scholarship does not often serve the layman so happily as in this book, and the more scholarly it is, the more fascinating.'

—W. G. ROGERS, *Associated Press.*

763 pages $6.00

Translated by Mr. Highet:

PAIDEIA: THE IDEALS OF GREEK CULTURE

By WERNER JAEGER

Three volumes The set, $12.50

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRADE Winds

NOTES FROM A RIGHT-HAND DRAWER

HOLLYWOOD'S MOST distinguished language assassin was invited to a dinner recently. "I can't make it," he announced regretfully, "but I hope you'll give me a rain-coat." . . . A fellow on *Punch* is wondering if Judge Medina has booked any good Reds of late. . . . Publishers' Row was tickled with the *Collier's* cartoon by Jack Markow that depicted an eager young thing telling a bewildered author at a cocktail soirée, "I certainly did enjoy your latest novel. A friend of mine read the condensation and told me about it." . . . Colonel Duffy wires that the greatest living author in Illinois was strolling with his head in the clouds when a steam-roller ran over his pet cat. The author was left speechless—with a long puss. . . .

Timid salesmen who give up too easily may learn a valuable lesson from a little poem being circulated by Wall Street's Douglas Laird. It's called "The Secret of Closing Sales":

He asked if she ever could love him.
She answered him, no, on the spot.
He asked if she ever could love him.
She assured him again she could not.

He asked if she ever could love him.
She laughed till his blushes he hid.
He asked if she ever could love him.
By God, she admitted she did. . . .

SNAPSHOT OF the late A. Woollcott the Wrecker in action: A poetess perpetuated a slender volume entitled "And I Shall Make Music." Mr. W. dismissed it in a *New Yorker* review with "Not on my carpet, Lady!" . . . Another famous "capsule critique" is S. J. Perelman's dust-off of "Graustark": "*Chacun à son goo.*" . . . Edna Ferber sent flowers to a sick friend with a card that made the recipient feel better on the instant. It read, "If thoughts are a comfort, my dear, you are lying on cream puffs." . . . Irwin Edman the famous absent-minded philosopher, approached a clerk at the Columbia University Bookstore and reported, "I seem to have lost my copy of Bergson's 'Creative Evolution.' Is there the slightest chance that some worthy publisher has done a reprint of this book?" The clerk looked at him queerly a moment and produced the Modern Library edition of "Creative Evolution"—with a special introduction by Irwin Edman. As Irwin sheepishly exited with the book under his arm he heard the clerk tell a fellow worker, "I guess all those stories they tell about him are true after all." . . . Just before a recent "Author Meets the Critics" television broadcast went on the air a lady tumbled out of a taxicab, pushed ahead of the line awaiting admission to the studio, seized an attendant by the arm, and gasped, "I represent Charles Scribner's Sons. What should I do?" The attendant told her. . . . All of the editorial credits were properly listed on the masthead of *Aviation Week*, one of the McGraw-Hill technical magazines, a few issues ago. All, that is, except the name of Henry Lefer, editor in charge of editorial make-up. His name appeared upside down. . . .

"And so, dear Cousin Gerald, if you will return the "Five Novels by Ronald Firbank" to *me*, I shall send it to Great Aunt Millicent, and I am writing *her*, dear soul, to send *you* the "Hamster Raising Made Easy," which is the way I intended everything in the *first* place but the holidays were so . . ."

TOPS IN current film fare: From England: "The Fallen Idol," "Passport to Pimlico," "The Third Man," and "Tight Little Island." From Italy: "The Bicycle Thief," which actually lives up to its extravagant advance billing and reminds you vaguely of Chaplin's immortal "The Kid." From 20th-Fox: "Twelve O'Clock High." From M-G-M: a bouncy, zestful musical called "On the Town," guaranteed to put you into rare good humor. . . .

Ernest Hemingway always had the knack of finding perfect titles for his novels but it's going to take a little time to get used to the new one, "Across the River and Into the Trees." The setting is Italy, and the central character an American colonel who has fought through two wars. . . . Who says sequels never pay off? Clare Barnes, Jr.'s "Home Sweet Zoo" is even funnier than his "White Collar Zoo." Keeping right up with it in sales, too. . . . City Boy Herman Wouk has switched to Doubleday for his next novel, "The Caine Mutiny." . . . Lenard Kaufman, author of "Tender Mercy," is a new star of the Random

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

House list. . . . Rinehart signed Margaret Kennedy just in time to share in the blessings of the Guild's choice of her new novel, "The Feast," for April distribution. . . . Dial Press would have you know, that James Street's forthcoming "Mingo Dabney," fifth in a series that has crossed the two-million mark in sales, is the best of them all. . . . Fannie Hurst's new novel (Harper's) will be called "Anywoman." . . . And what do you think are two of the most popular radio serials in Australia today? "Pollyanna" and "Anne of Green Gables"! Maybe this had something to do with the overthrow of the Labor Government. . . .

THE YALE University Press is readying publication of Henry Commager's "The American Mind," and an anonymous New Haven correspondent, whose handwriting is remarkably similar to that of Commager himself, writes me, "Although no Yale man, Commager seems to be a scholar. He even has provided a slogan for advertising his book: 'How could any American mind the American mind?'" . . . Alva Johnston has reached the final stages of his book about Wilson and Addison Mizner, two of the most colorful characters of our time. Farrar, Straus will be the publisher. . . . Hugh MacLennan, author of "The Precipice," has heeded the siren call of Little, Brown. . . . Michael Amrine, husband of agent Marcella Powers, has written a novel called "Secret," which will bear the imprint of Houghton Mifflin. . . . Bill Cole, of Knopf, says that a copy of Marion Starkey's book on Salem witchcraft, "The Devil in Massachusetts," was re-

Goodnight

By May Swenson

HE AND the wind
She and the house

Slow from the house
whose mellow walls
have fondled him
slow from the
yellow threshold
to the purple wind

Harsh as a dog's tongue
the licking wind
upon her throat
Rough it wraps
and fondles her
as slow into the night
he walks

She and the house now only
He and the wind

"George Stewart's
EARTH ABIDES
is the best
science-fiction
fantasy of the
year." —FLETCHER PRATT,
The Saturday Review of Literature

373 PAGES, $3.00. AT ALL BOOKSTORES
RANDOM HOUSE, N.Y.

THOSE DO GOOD LIONS!

Famous writing team . . . collaborates on fabulous organization! With humor and sparkle, Casey and Douglas recount Melvin Jones' struggle. His "first idea" for the men's Service Clubs . . . the hard early years of dogged plugging. Known then only as husband of *Mrs.* Melvin Jones, Women's Golf Champ, he believed businessmen "who lunch together" could also DO a lot of good! Today 7,500 Lion Clubs . . . 385,000 members . . . meet in 26 countries!

$3

Wilcox & Follett 1255 S. Wabash Dept. Chicago

Robert Casey and W. A. S. Douglas are at their best . . . exciting life of a man and his big Idea! If you belong to any group or club you'll learn many of the Lions' clever organizing and procedural methods and you'll enjoy every page! Cloth bound, 306 pages, many interesting illus. $3. at your bookstore or postpaid.

Wilcox & Follett
1255 S. Wabash—Chicago

Please send ..... copies of
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST DOERS
☐ COD ☐ I enclose $ ..... Send postpaid

Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State .....

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Paul Bowles

has written a novel of smashing impact!

THE SHELTERING SKY

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY: "There is a suggestion of mystery and suspended disaster. . . . The atmosphere grows charged with the squalor and the exoticism, the strange intensity and the decay, of the Arab world."

THE SHELTERING SKY

CARSON McCULLERS: "This dazzling and mordant novel is surely one of the most important books of this decade."

THE SHELTERING SKY

NEW YORK POST: "Bowles writes not like a thinking, detached novelist but as a person possessed. . . . 'The Sheltering Sky' is original and compelling, stridently colorful, cold and bitter as death."

$2.75

A NEW DIRECTIONS BOOK

turned for credit with the explanation, "I thought this was that new biography of ex-Mayor Jim Curley." The real name of the Curley biography, of course, is "Purple Shamrock," and Dale Warren thinks that accounts for a line in a Boston aspirant's manuscript he just turned down for Houghton Mifflin: "Socrates was condemned to drink shamrock." . . . Hannah Smith received an advance copy of her first book, "For Heaven's Sake" (Atlantic-Little, Brown), while in attendance at a writers' conference in Boulder, Colorado. Did the other writers shower her with compliments or congratulations? Nary a one! But then came a check for $1,000 with a letter telling her she had won it for submitting a jingle to a Mounds Candy Bar contest—and she became the heroine of the group. Miss Smith says, "I've readjusted my standards of what constitutes fame these days." . . . A publisher who turned to collecting funny stories in his spare time could tell her a couple of things about that too! . . .

FOR A SUPREME example of courtesy I give you the story of a wealthy Chinese gentleman who occasionally entertained American visitors in his sumptuous Shanghai home before it was engulfed by the all-conquering Red Armies.

Before taking two important American businessmen in to dinner, he showed them his prize possession—a Ming horse, some five feet high, in exquisite detail, wrought centuries ago by a master craftsman. "There are only four of these left in all the world," he explained proudly. "Even the experts cannot gauge its present-day value. Nothing possibly could induce me to part with it."

At dinner, unfortunately, one of the Americans got exceedingly drunk, and, more unfortunate still, insisted upon mounting the Ming horse when he left the table. Before his horrified companion could stop him, he flung one leg over the priceless relic, slipped, and crashed to the floor with the porcelain splintering into a thousand pieces around him.

The Chinese gentleman merely sighed, and stooped to help the drunken American to his feet. "Do not trouble yourself about this mishap," he said gravely. "It makes the three remaining specimens that much more valuable." —BENNETT CERF.

"Striking and original"

"No new writer since Truman Capote has achieved such startling effects of emotional atmosphere. . . . Mr. Leary is a master of words, of suggestion, of emotional tension. . . . He is richly gifted. His approach to fiction is fresh and original. . . .

"This is a novel about Gothic horrors in a Victorian setting; but one in which the horrors, what actually happens, are much less important than the emotional atmosphere which surrounds them. The horrors are real enough. . . .

"Christine Carroll is one of the strangest girls to be met with on a year-long safari through the darkest jungles of current fiction. . . . Proud, secretive, painfully sensitive and violently emotional. . . . Her visions are royal dreams (compensations for her miserable lot) . . . they are dark with blood and bright with bared steel (symptoms of her own resort to violence). . . .

"One of the most striking and original novels of the year." —Orville Prescott, N. Y. Times

This Dark Monarchy

By FRANCIS LEARY

A STORY PRESS BOOK

$3.00 *At all bookstores*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., INC.
300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Saturday Review of Literature

The Gentle People of Prejudice

H. A. OVERSTREET

DOROTHY BARUCH, in "The Glass House of Prejudice," tells the story of José Morales, a Mexican war worker in the Los Angeles area. José was proud of his war job. He had written his brother, who taught in the University of Mexico, that at last he had work in which he could use his knowledge and skill. One day, after finishing his shift, José took the bus home. When he got off at his street corner he saw some men standing waiting. "They were strangers to him. He had never seen them before, nor they him. . . . But they looked hard at him, and they saw under the light of the street lamp that he was slim and dark. . . .

"One of them cried, 'Dirty Mexican!' And then they were on him. They tore off his clothes. They beat him with chains and iron pipes. They left him naked and bleeding. His back was broken.

"The next morning he died."

A story like this leaves one bewildered. How could human beings do so cowardly a deed? They had never seen the man before. They did not know what kind of person he was. But to them, apparently, he was some form of evil. And that was enough. They killed him.

It does not answer the question to call them hoodlums. In a railway station, a ticket agent deliberately keeps the Negroes waiting until the last minute of train time while he first serves the whites and then sits at his desk chatting leisurely with a pal. He intends to be infuriating. He sees the Negroes at the ticket window, and he enjoys keeping them waiting. He knows they are bitter and relishes their bitterness. He feels big. He is a white man. "Let the damn niggers wait!"

A woman with rooms to rent slams the door in the face of an inquiring couple. "I don't take any Jews here!" She knows her words are an insult. She intends them to be. She feels important, righteous.

The terrifying thing about the cruelty of prejudice is that it justifies itself to itself. It was that way with Hitler's Nazis. To strike down an inoffensive old man, kick him, defile him; that was good, right, beautiful. It was what any well-disciplined Nazi ought to do. It was expected.

How do people get that way?

"Easy," said the poet, "is the descent to Avernus." The first slippery step down is the assumption of an unearned right.

The white man can eat where he pleases, live where he pleases, dance where he pleases, enter the occupation he pleases. He takes that right as his —an absolute one unrelated to his own merit or demerit. He does not need to give a thought to the fact that dark-skinned people do not have these rights, nor to the fact that they are denied them not because they are worse people but because they do not belong to the dominant group. They may even be better people—more intelligent, more reliable, more gracious and pleasant to have around. But the white man would be vastly surprised if someone were to say to him: "You cannot have those privileges of yours without earning them. It is on the record that you are an untrustworthy man; you are foul-mouthed and you beat your wife. You'll have to be put in a Jim Crow car."

JUSTICE is a relation between what an individual does and the rewards or punishments he receives. A culture begins to slip morally when it grants special privileges or denies them on grounds that have nothing to do with individual desert. An employer who gave higher pay to an incompetent official of the company merely because the two of them bowled together or hailed from the same town would be an unjust employer. Justice plays no favorites. The basic moral law requires that as a man is and does so shall he be judged.

Once the dubious principle is accepted that group privileges need have no relation to individual merit, the descent into immoralism is easy. The Nazis made that descent, with a cruel arrogance unmatched in history. No Nazi needed to give the slightest thought to the individual Jews he was herding into the freight car. They

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

might be the noblest persons in the world or the most scoundrelly. So far as he was concerned, all human distinctions among them had vanished. "In the night," wrote Hegel, "all cows are gray." In the night of race prejudice all persons in the despised group are alike. When that happens there is no more morality.

Happily, not everyone who is afflicted with race prejudice goes as far down as did the Nazis. Most people who are prejudiced merely take this first slippery step down: as members of the privileged race they assume the right to have and to hold their special privileges irrespective of their own merit, and they deny these rights to others with a like disregard of individual worth. This may not seem a dangerous downward step to take since so many otherwise respectable people do take it. But note what it involves. Everyone who accepts for himself the special privileges that go with denying them to people of a subordinated race makes possible all the cruelties that arise out of such unjust discrimination.

THUS, for others less kindly disposed than himself, he makes possible the next downward step: scapegoating. A basic requirement of the moral life is to make sure that the person blamed is the person who merits the blame. Here again the Nazis were flagrant offenders. "It was the Jews who did it." That applied to all situations where the Germans, individually or collectively, had suffered frustration. Half-starved after World War I, unemployed, dispirited, ignorant of the reasons for their plight, bedazed by a mystic sense of their own greatness, Germans did not take the sturdy course of seeking out the real causes of their defeat and distress. Had they done so they might have found many causes within themselves. But it takes moral maturity to declare oneself in the wrong. The morally immature person finds it easier to put the blame on someone else. Children do this. "It was Johnny spilled the ink; he joggled my elbow."

Scapegoating is dangerous because it leads easily to violent acts. Where society condemns a certain group as inferior and rightless, it provides an area of permitted insult and cruelty. The man who has lost a business contract cannot go out and kick a white passer-by; he might get kicked back. But in certain parts of America he can punch a Negro and call him a black bastard. The Negro has no right to hit back or even to answer back. So, in like manner, the poor white can take out his poverty-frustration on his more well-to-do Negro neighbor by joining with the night riders to burn the Negro's barn. The California "vigilante," burdened with his mortgage and his envy, can empty his revolver through the windows of the returned Nisei farmer. Scapegoating is a way of releasing our own hurt feelings onto someone else.

After scapegoating, the next step down is not difficult: justifying one's acts by lies. The Protocols of Zion were deliberately forged to prove the case against the Jews. To the Jew-hater, however, this was not dishonesty in the ordinary sense of the word; it was "pious dishonesty." You *had* to make the people hate the Jews; so the end justified the means. But wherever evil means are used, no matter what the ends, they become a moral infection. The story of race prejudice is one long, sordid tale of the use of lies to support a hate.

THE prevailing stereotypes about the Negro—that he is by nature shiftless, lazy, mentally inferior, lawless, sexually unsafe to have around—have no basis in truth whatsoever. The best that can be said against those who continue, in the face of disproof, to use these stereotypes is that they are self-deceived or ignorant or duped; the worst is that they are deliberate perverters of the truth.

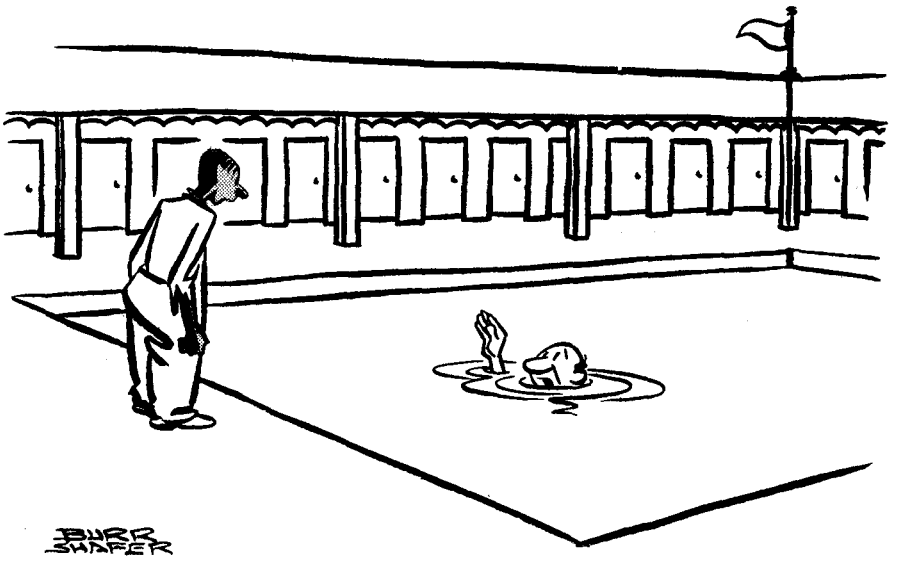
Finally, the last slippery step down—and here again the Nazis provided us with the most shocking examples. This last step down is to make self-importance out of cruelty. It is bad enough for a person to be unjust, to take privileges for himself and deny them to others without regard to individual merit, to put blame on others when the blame rests elsewhere, and to justify all this by lies. But complete moral disintegration comes when to all this is added a glorying in cruelty and a sense of greatness achieved by inflicting it. The most nauseating parts of the testimony of the war criminals was their repeatedly expressed pride in what they had done. Low as men may fall, moral sensitivity remains as long as shame remains, but when, instead of shame, there is a glorying in foul deeds, the creature is no longer moral.

IT IS the willingness to hurt and be happy in the hurting that is the deepest condemnation of certain forms of race prejudice. The men who broke the back of José Morales and gloated in doing it were at the beast stage of life. But one does not have to break a man's back to achieve moral degradation. The ticket seller who enjoyed being cruel and made importance out of it for his own ego was himself already well on the way.

All of this will seem to have nothing to do with ordinary, kindly people who happen to have a streak of the anti-Jew or anti-Negro—or anti-Japanese feeling in them. Such people would never for a moment descend so far as to do cruel things for the fun and the glory of it. Happily, these people are a majority even among the prejudiced. Why worry then? A little prejudice now and then might well be allowed the best of men.

Is the matter as unimportant as that? It might seem to be harmless enough for a man to say: "Well, I don't like Jews, that's all, and I surely have the right to choose the people I want to associate with, haven't I?" The answer to that, of course, is yes. The right to choose the people with whom we wish to associate is undeniable. But if we choose (and exclude) on a principle which, when magnified,

(*Continued on page* 33)



THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH

"I'd *like* to save you, Mister Smith, but I ain't allowed to swim in this pool."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Americana. *Two literary lodes which writers on American life have worked tirelessly but apparently not exhaustively are represented by the half dozen major books reviewed here. The flowering of New England, which provided the backdrop for Louise Hall Tharp's charming biography of "The Peabody Sisters of Salem" [SRL Jan. 7] is back again in "Two Friends of Man," Ralph Korngold's notable study of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and in "The Golden Threads," Hannah Josephson's report on Lowell's lady laborers. A social history of the United States during the same period is Robert E. Riegel's "Young America 1830-1840." And have you supposed that by this time all our rivers have been finally and definitely chronicled? You are wrong. The countrysides around the Potomac and the Rio Grande, together with Niagara Falls and its environs, are the subjects of three worthy new books noted in this week's issue.*

Two Abolitionists and Lincoln

TWO FRIENDS OF MAN: The Story of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips and Their Relationship with Abraham Lincoln. By Ralph Korngold. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 425 pp. $5.

By ALLAN NEVINS

"I WILL be heard," wrote the editor of the *Liberator* in his salutatory editorial of 1831; and though the circulation of the journal never exceeded three thousand copies, heard he was until the great day thirty-four years later when as national guests Garrison and the English abolitionist George Thompson watched the starry flag lifted again over the ruins of Fort Sumter. Wendell Phillips, too, meant to be heard. He was six years younger than Garrison. Boston first learned of his determination to make his radical opinions felt when in 1837 he stood up in Faneuil Hall to denounce the attorney-general of the Commonwealth, Austin, for defending the assassination of Elijah Lovejoy. One of our great orators was born that day. "Sir," declaimed Phillips, "when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips [pointing to the portraits in the room] would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American!"

Two careers so closely intertwined may well be considered together. Garrison excelled in the use of his pen, Phillips in that of his voice. Neither had any capacity as an organizer, yet each lent a mighty moral impulse to a tremendous movement. That the abolitionist movement was needed and that it was inevitable there can be no doubt. John Quincy Adams had written in 1820 that there existed "a great mass of cool judgment and of plain sense on the side of freedom and humanity, but the ardent spirits and passion [stood] on the side of oppression."

Along with Birney, Weld, the Tappans, and Adams himself, Garrison and Phillips changed all that; they put passionate dedication on the side of root-and-branch reform. In antecedents and personality the two men offered some striking contrasts. Garrison, born to poverty, meagerly schooled, unimpressive physically, was humorless, illogical, and prone to a naive belief in almost any plausible cause or nostrum. Phillips, born to wealth and patrician family, given the best education that Boston and Cambridge could afford, of imposing stature and chiseled features, was witty, practical, and fairly well balanced. But the two were alike in their zealotry, their courage, and their lofty idealism. In the years when Garrison was president of the American Antislavery Society and Phillips its recording secretary, they made an alliance of memorable effectiveness.

At this late date it is impossible for such a rapid student as Mr. Korngold to add new facts of importance to the record of Garrison and Phillips. While we badly need a broad, judicious evaluation of the abolitionist crusade, putting the contributions of Weld, the Tappans, and Gamaliel Bailey into better perspective alongside the work of Garrison, Phillips, and Samuel J. May, not much that is novel can be added to the biographical record of the men here treated. Mr. Korngold gives us the familiar story, told with

THE AUTHOR: Ralph Korngold, Chicago industrial consultant, has in his sixty-three years earned bread in many walks and climes. Poland-born and Holland-educated, he was first published at age seventeen in the Amsterdam daily *De Telegraaf*, and the next year won a literary prize for a yarn about the local underworld. A few months later, having the Dutch equivalent of a college education, he came to America, where he was variously bank clerk, insurance agent, hotel clerk, Colorado cowboy, truck gardener, French teacher, manufacturer's agent, and president of a knife-making firm. Today a Social Democrat, he gave many hours to labor in Eugene Debs's bailiwick and as party Proteus was at times associate editor of the *Chicago Daily Socialist*, manager of the official organ, *American Socialist*, director of the literature and lecture departments, national organizer, and speaker. In 1925 he retired from business and went to France to probe the French Revolution. A decade hence his first book, "Robespierre and the Fourth Estate," appeared in French, Korngold having in the interim lived in England, Belgium, and Algiers. The work, coinciding with the ascendancy of the Front Populaire, became page-one political grist for both Left and Right, and subsequently had Dutch, Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, and American editions before Hitler destroyed its plates, along with the sequela, "Saint-Just." In 1940 he returned to the States to begin his lauded, and laureled, "Citizen Toussaint." "My study of the French Revolution and its effects upon slavery in the West Indies," he says, "led me inevitably to a study of slavery in the U.S. The two men who molded public sentiment against slavery were Garrison and Phillips." Whether or not the resultant "Two Friends of Man" and his current exhumations on Thaddeus Stevens will lower Lincoln's plumes from the "great" to the "reluctant" Emancipator, it is Korngold's way "to approach the truth as closely as I can, to give the facts without fear or favor, and to allow the reader, as much as possible, to draw his own conclusion." —R.G.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

spirit and acumen. It is the story of the founding of the American Anti-slavery Society in 1833; of the "Boston mob" two years later; of the meeting of the Seventy Agents in New York in 1836; of the burning of Pennsylvania Hall; of the World's Anti-slavery Convention in London in 1840, where Phillips supported Garrison in demanding that women be given equal floor rights with men; of the violent American schism of that year, a combined sectarian and political revolt breaking out against Garrison's leadership; of the increasing vehemence of Garrison's and Phillip's demands for national disunion; of the revolt against the Fugitive Slave Act; and finally, of the part played by the abolitionists in the Civil War. When well told, as it is here, this is more than a fascinating story; it is also inspiring.

Mr. Korngold is frankly the uncritical admirer of both Garrison and Phillips, though he does describe the tendency of abolitionists to overlook home evils in favor of those below the Mason and Dixon Line. He deals but briefly with the schism of 1840. His sympathies are evidently with Garrison, Phillips, and the extreme purists who then refused to join their cause with any political organization and he speaks of them as remaining "the indestructible core of the anti-slavery movement." Particularly, it would seem, does he sympathize with Phillips, who was by no means the non-resistant Garrison tried to be.

When it comes to the Civil War, Mr. Korngold goes far toward adopting the aggressive attitude of his heroes toward Lincoln. As a matter of fact, Garrison was a good deal more patient with the President than was Phillips, who had once rashly denounced him as "the slave-hound of Illinois," and who thought that he ought to have adopted abolitionist tenets in 1861. Readers of these pages would hardly comprehend that Lincoln's delays in bringing out his Emancipation Proclamation were fully justified, that Lincoln knew a good deal more about sentiment in the border states than Garrison, Phillips, or Cassius M. Clay, and that Lincoln's willingness to consider schemes of emancipated compensation and a partial colonization of the freedmen abroad was by no means discreditable either to his head or his heart.

This popular work, however unsatisfactory in some respects to professional students of the period, deserves a wide reading. It gives an accurate picture of the character and personality of two heroic leaders. It will dissipate a good deal of misunderstanding of both, and of Garrison in particular, showing him as fairer, more moderate, and kindlier (if no less fiercely impassioned) than he is usually pictured. His harshness of language appertained to his causes and not to his nature. Mr. Korngold's glowing account of Wendell Phillips's post-bellum crusade against the iniquities of wealth and in favor of the rights of labor has a special interest to us today. As history, the contents of this narrowly-planned volume leave much to be desired; as a biographical study of two commanding personages, the vividly-narrated account of their commingled careers has many merits.

Magnates and Mill Girls

THE GOLDEN THREADS. By Hannah Josephson. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 325 pp. $3.75.

By Adrienne Koch

HERE is a discriminating study of the infancy of big business in the United States. The pioneer textile industry of New England had behind it the business genius of the great Boston industrialist Francis Cabot Lowell. He is to be credited not only with setting up the first integrated textile manufacturing enterprise, complete from spinning thread to weaving cloth, but also with the artful choice of Boston associates, who would thrive in brotherly profits together. This study, then, is partly the story of the Lowells, Appletons, Jacksons, and Lawrences—the Boston Brahmins who learned the art of becoming millionaires while escaping the vulgarity of the later "robber barons." It is also the social history of the most famous mill town in early industrial America, Lowell, Massachusetts, and of the extraordinary females who first entered the world of the American factory.

—From "Old New England."

Since the textile industry was the first full-scale, home-grown capitalist venture in this country, it had a special privilege and faced a peculiar problem. The privilege was the virtual preemption of the expanding American market. The problem was how to recruit clever female fingers and skills to operate the looms and bring forth "the golden threads" from whirring spindles. This poblem was solved by building new factories and planning attractive housing in shaded, elm-lined streets in order to entice the self-respecting daughters of New England farmers into an environment that would be as profitable morally and culturally as it obviously intended to be commercially.

Lowell became the nation's industrial show-piece, the ideal yet practical community that paid its laborers higher salaries than could be obtained anywhere else in this country, not to mention the Old World, and that still managed to accumulate respectable fortunes for the absentee Boston owners. English and French visitors, famous for their liberal views — Dickens, Harriet Martineau, and Michel Chevalier, among others— grew rapturous over the comfortable and comely town and its alert, pretty, self-confident, well-dressed, and well-mannered girls. For a brief period, lasting from the 1820's to almost twenty years later, there was a faint suggestion of paradise, with a unique truce between Lowell's labor force and its managers and owners.

Then the serpent came. Ballyhoo and advertisement about industrial paradise continued, but labor and management no longer worked in lyrical harmony. Lowell girls lost their position as the modish and envied vanguard of the female labor force. The Boston stockholders could no more enjoy the undisturbed heaven-ward ascent of their profits. Even the powerful looms and equipment, that had once been the proud innovations of the first generation of Boston magnates, deteriorated in quality and were not replaced.

Obviously, a considerable amount of research was necessary to construct this account of the Boston manufacturing hierarchy and the Lowell mill girls. The author has been competent in meeting this exacting historical requirement and has not buried the fruits of her investigation under prose that itself is in league with history. In short, she has written with evident enthusiasm, with understanding even for the magnates she does not fully admire and with a clear set of personal values about American labor and the contribution of American industry to this nation's life. She has thus, while keeping us entertained and interested, almost produced a monograph study of a significant industrial town from its smiling youth to its grim middle age. It is true that her analysis of economic factors in the history of the Boston textile ventures is not as rigorous nor as clear as one would find in an economic

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

study of the industry *per se*. But her blending of social and economic history with biography and readable style is felicitous and only the most stringent economic and historical tastes will remain unappeased.

U. S. in Transition

YOUNG AMERICA 1830-1840. *By Robert E. Riegel. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.* 435 pp. $5.

By Alice Felt Tyler

PROFESSOR Riegel here examines the American scene during the 1830's from every aspect: America as a part of a world in transition; Americans of the seaboard cities, in the West, and beyond the frontier, their relations with immigrants, Negro slaves, and Western Indians, their ideas in general about themselves and their country. Northern farming, the Southern plantation, and frontier economy are considered; business enterprise, the wage earner and his problems and organizations, and the various methods and difficulties of communication and transportation; homes, the status and interests of women and children, churches, reformers, doctors, and scientists; and, finally, the sports, arts, and literature of the decade.

Throughout the book much dependence has been placed on contemporary materials, and the text is enriched with quotations from the newspapers, periodicals, travel books, diaries and letters of the day. Its footnotes will be valuable "leads" for students interested in any phase of American life of that period.

The work as a whole is scholarly, serious, and valuable. It does not bear any of the subtitles that have given easy clue to the defects of many of its predecessors — "Sentimental Years," "Fabulous Forties," "Feminine Fifties," and the like — books that played up the eccentricities and vagaries of earlier generations for the amusement of the present. It does, however, have some of the characteristics of many books now appearing in the field of social history. The viewpoint of the photographer and the objective, neutral method of an impartial reporter are both a virtue and a defect.

The social historian has learned his trade in the last few decades, but he has not yet seen that it may also be an art. He is a good craftsman; he assembles his materials with loving care and fits together, with the precision of the devotee of intricate jigsaw puzzles, the bits and pieces that he has found in books of travel, letters, diaries, newspapers, and other varieties of memorabilia from the life of the period he has chosen to study. But when the picture is completed it lacks life and meaning; it is forever marked by the outlines of the pieces from which it was constructed and never becomes a whole or complete portrayal of the period or the people he has so carefully examined. Perhaps such a portrayal cannot be made. The author of "Young America" covers many aspects of the decade with which he is concerned with an objectivity almost too evident. The stage is set, complete with all props, but it is without the actors whose motives and actions might give it significance.

Alice Felt Tyler, a member of the history department of the University of Minnesota, is author of "Freedom's Ferment," a social history of the United States in the early nineteenth century.

Around the Falls

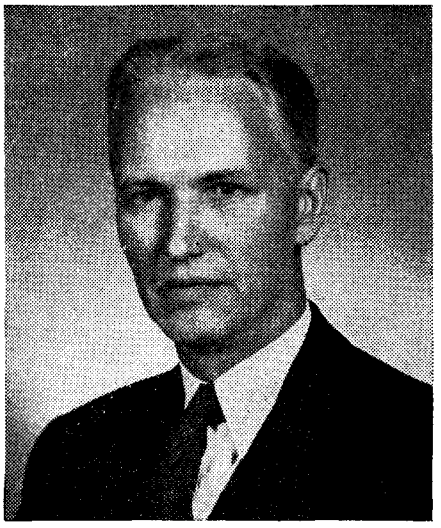
NIAGARA COUNTRY. By Lloyd Graham. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 321 *pp.* $3.50.

By Carl Carmer

THERE was real need for this book and Lloyd Graham has done a good job of fulfilling it. The land that centers about the greatest of American waterfalls is important in history and rich with the lore of its folk. Yet its astonishing natural phenomenon—the "vast and prodigious cadence," as Father Hennepin, one of the first white men to see it, once called it—has so centered attention upon itself that few writers have recognized the surrounding country as a separate region deserving study.

Mr. Graham has organized his work well and his history flows smoothly. It tells the story of the Niagara country understandingly and comprehensively. Particularly to be commended is the fact that he keeps the original owners of this land ever in mind. From the first chapter to the last the American Indian receives just consideration as an imposing figure in the drama of the region's development.

It is to be regretted that so few interesting facts about life on the Western reaches of the Erie Canal have been included. In a section devoted to Ned Christy, the minstrel, the usual canal songs that American folk singers have made popular are presented with the remark that "with the exception of the Christy's very little of the records of the days of the Canal has survived." To this exception must be taken and with the suggestion that more picturesque and less obvious stuff was available.



Robert E. Riegel—"concerned with an objectivity almost too evident."

In other respects, however, Mr. Graham has presented a wealth of detail that deserved recording. He has an observant eye for the colorful, the appealing, the picaresque, and it is good to see in his volume the tales of "unhappy far off things and battles long ago" which have lived on more through oral transmission than through formal records. In each section, as he advances through the periods of the region's history, the author has adorned his sound narrative with fascinating folk-gems—among them the tales of the great financial manipulator, Rathbun, the tight-wire walkers and barrel-riders of falls and rapids, Mark Twain's experiences in the Niagara neck of the woods, and an especially welcome summary of the melodramatic modern witch story of Lila Jimerson, Indian girl, and her big and handsome French artist-lover.

Mr. Graham sometimes writes with an informality and folksiness that is distressing. He entitles the story of an early-eighteenth-century dog "That Pooch, M. de Niagara" and there are a few sentences such as "The execution was really something" that hit a jarring note. The style, moreover, is so simple and monotonous in its repetitive structure that it would seem there is a definite attempt to "write down"—perhaps for young people of school age.

Nevertheless, this is a valuable book in the fine American Folkways Series. The editors were wise in recognizing the region as one of unique qualities and Lloyd Graham has chosen the materials that appear between its covers with admirable judgment.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

El Río Bravo del Norte

THE RIO GRANDE: River of Destiny. By Laura Gilpin. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 243 *pp.* $6.

By Edwin L. Sabin

THIS river of Laura Gilpin's photographs and text dates back in recorded history to one Río de las Palmas, Palms River, as so charted by the Spanish mariner Captain Alfonso Alvarez de Pineda, who in 1519, while coasting along the Gulf front of present Texas, ventured the river's mouth But those tufted tall palmettos of the Rio Grande delta signify little of the real river—the Bravo, the Grande, the River of the North.

The Spanish advancing from Mexico in the south titled it El Río Bravo del Norte, the Brave, Valiant, Wild River of the North; in tribute to its gorges, freshets, sudden furies. This Bravo has long been also El Río Grande del Norte, the Large, Lordly River of the North; the "great river" come upon by Captain-General Coronado on his eastward march into interior New Mexico, 1540

This Rio Bravo, this Rio Grande, this Río del Norte, howsoever it may be listed by cartographers, has source in a "small trickle" at over 12,500 feet elevation in the rugged San Juan Mountains of Southwestern Colorado. The place is bleak Stony Pass of the Continental Divide, eight miles from the old mining town of Silverton. From this take-off (a single source the highest, as may be, of any river of note in the United States), gathering strength from melting snows and bursts of rain and creek inflows, it courses down through gorges and valleys and bottoms, through Colorado, New Mexico, and along the Texas border, for 1,888 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. In length it ranks third among the rivers native to the United States. The Yukon, of comparable size, heads in Canada.

Laura Gilpin, whose camera afield is sheer magic, has registered this river in over 200 splendid photographs supplemented by chatty text. The combination is proof of three years' survey of the river's features, in three trips, by horse and car and foot, from source to mouth and back, and numerous short trips—all for "an interpretation," she states, "of the river, the land, and the people." To achieve these pictures required infinite pains as well as the sense of an artist. The best season for her purpose, the most effective composition, had to be studied by repeated visits to a scene. The text further emphasizes the river's physical, historical, industrial, and social importance as a national heritage.

The scheme of the story is well ordered. We have the river's source, high and lonely; thence, league by league, the gorges, the valleys, the meadows, the deserts, the over-looking mountains, the mining outposts, the horse, cattle, and sheep ranges, the irrigated ranch-lands, Colorado's San Luis Valley of the old frontier, the ancient Pueblo country of that Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico, which was the highway for Spanish priest, soldier, and colonist, and the trader pack trains between Santa Fé and El Paso on the Chihuahua Trail. There come the lower reaches of the Texas-Mexico border, with their contrasting people, their mingling of the old world and the new, and their semi-tropical clime and products, down to the delta.

The river is distinguished beyond other American rivers in its irrigation services. Beginning with the first reservoir, only sixteen miles from its source, the channel yields its life blood to thirsty ditches until its flow, when not controlled, may be exhausted for parched miles.

Sectional sketch maps and an appendix of tabulated facts and of Spanish terms—correctly rendered there and throughout the text, thanks be!—add to the value of the book.

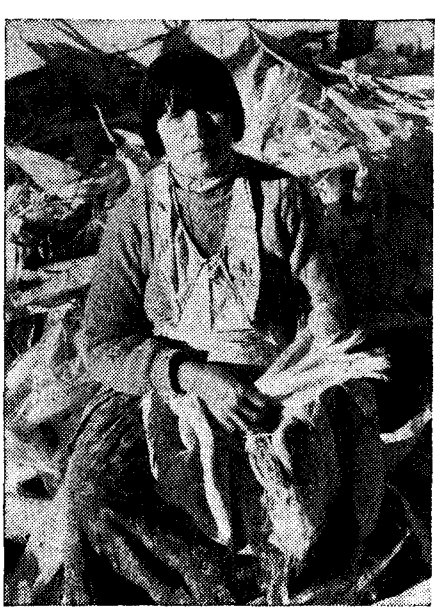
A saying of border cowboys, rangers, and free-lances runs: "He's good enough to ride the river with." It is an accolade. This commentator, who knows the Rio Grande, would express the opinion that Laura Gilpin is indeed a good one "to ride the river with."

Linking Four Cultures

THE POTOMAC. By Frederick Gutheim. New York: Rinehart & Co. 436 *pp.* $4.

By Charles Hurd

THE great and some not so imposing rivers of the world have flowed two courses. Down their channels they have carried the drainage of the land masses since the beginning of time, while in reverse they have carried the upward-flowing tides of humanity seeking new outlets for enterprise. Some few have been all but forgotten in the maze of historical occurrences that have developed along their banks. Of none is this more true than the Potomac, the largest of the



Corn Husker

Religious Dancer

Wood Carver

—*Illustrations from "The Rio Grande."*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

streams that empties into Chesapeake Bay, and once the main waterway leading inward from the first colonies planted on the shore of Virginia.

Now, however, the Potomac comes into its rightful perspective in an important historical work, by Frederick Gutheim, the latest volume of the Rivers of America Series. His book lifts the stream out of the shadow cast by the National Capital built on its shores into its proper place as an avenue of trade and development far antedating the first white settlements on its banks.

The lower reaches of the Potomac provided the background for the tobacco civilization that, while soon exhausted, lasted long enough to provide the leisured, cultured background which was to eventuate in the coterie of "Virginia gentlemen" headed by George Washington. It carried the foreign commerce fed by this tobacco to and from the ports of Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, Md., which achieved their maturity before Washington was created as a capital city—close by the first and absorbing the second.

Western progress and pioneering saw the upper reaches of the Potomac, above the Great Falls, supply an avenue of commerce into quite a different region, the fertile valleys of Virginia, and aid the extension of commercial development eventually into the coal regions of the Appalachian Mountains. The Potomac became, in fact, as the author points out, an important connecting link between four almost distinct civilizations—cultures that each in disparate characteristics were linked as much to the regions to the north and south of them as to the east-west line.

> The transit of the Potomac [he writes] through these four distinct landscapes: corrugated valley-and-ridge country, the Great Valley, the Piedmont, and Tidewater, gives it variety. The river itself gives it unity. In each province a special life exists, miniature civilizations more closely allied with other civilizations north and south of it than with the dissimilar civilizations above or below it on the river.

All this was becoming old and settled before George Washington and Thomas Jefferson combined their influence to have the capital city located near the head of the Tidewater section of the river. In this fascinating and monumental study of the Potomac one is reminded that the Potomac's part in development of an important region in North America would have been important even without the accident of the location on its banks of Washington, D. C.

Unhealthy its lower reaches might be, and the river itself is relatively undistinguished among the great rivers of the United States, but it bespoke an atmosphere that bred great men. They lived not only along its lower banks, but moved westwards as pioneers. Was not George Washington himself of the great pioneer breed, with his forays, military campaigns, and surveys in the Western lands long before the Revolution? Add to his company the Byrds, the Lees, the Calverts, and Carrolls, who among thousands of others swelled the stream of upriver migration from original seats near its mouth.

The mention of names emphasizes one of the interesting features of this work: it is told, as history always is told when it is entertaining as well as informative, in terms of biography. The book is a tapestry with the river serving as background for marching men: a panorama in which new perspective is given to the highly contrasting characters ranging from Robert E. Lee to John Wilkes Booth, and from John Adams, first President to occupy the White House, to John Brown and his rebellion at Harper's Ferry.

The story of the Potomac raises an age-old question: do people make a region or does a region shape the people within it? Mr. Gutheim indicates that the Potomac had a considerable hand in the shaping.

> The Genius of the Potomac [he finds] lies in its balance. It is a microcosm—it has been called a micro-chaos—of the nation. Lying between the ocean and the mountains, between the North and the South, its balance is epitomized in the profusion of plants, trees, birds and wild life. On a foggy spring day the sea gulls are seen on the White House lawn, [illegible] goldfinches rise in tiny yellow clouds along Rock Creek; and on a quiet evening in Lafayette Square you may find a small white owl. The foxtail pine of New England and the southern sweet gum flourish equally. The balance of nature is faithfully reflected in the very climate, the landscape and the activities of man. Within a hundred miles of Washington can be found in miniature nearly every aspect of the nation.

Charles Hurd, a former Washington newspaperman, is author of "Washington Cavalcade."

Americana Notes

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SAILING NAVY: THE SHIPS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT, by Howard I. Chapelle. Norton. $10. Long before there was a Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Navy Yard, the British Navy ordered built in Portsmouth, in 1690, a man-of-war named the *Falkland*, and American naval shipbuilding was on its way. The sailing Navy lasted into the 1860's, and it was the screw propeller rather than the ironclad that spelled its doom. Mr. Chapelle's minutely detailed chronicle of the period bounded by these dates is intended mainly for the naval historian and student, the historical painter, and the professional and amateur ship-model builder; he concedes, rather too modestly, that "the general reader's interest is more difficult to estimate." Certainly the general no less than the specialized reader will derive enjoyment from merely turning the leaves of so lav-

(*Continued on page 27*)

—*Woodcut by Mitchell Jamieson from "The Potomac."*

Fisherman's House in the Tidewater Region

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Science and Medicine.

The significance of Communist Russia's attitude toward science, and particularly genetics, was first discussed for the American lay public in two memorable articles written for SRL *by Professor H. J. Muller [Nov. 27, Dec. 4, 1948]. What has happened to genetics within the USSR and out since then? The latest developments, and also the background of "Lysenkoism" (as the official Soviet version of genetics is known) are discussed in two new books reviewed this week. Conway Zirkle's somewhat impassioned "Death of a Science in Russia" and Julian Huxley's more objective and thoughtful "Heredity, East and West." . . . Medicine, as anyone who has looked at a newspaper lately is aware, is fast becoming a political as well as a scientific question. Charles Morrow Wilson discusses some of the reasons for this trend in his survey of global health and medicine, "One Half the People."*

Mendel, Morgan & Michurin

HEREDITY, EAST AND WEST. By Julian Huxley. New York: Henry Schuman. 246 *pp.* $3.

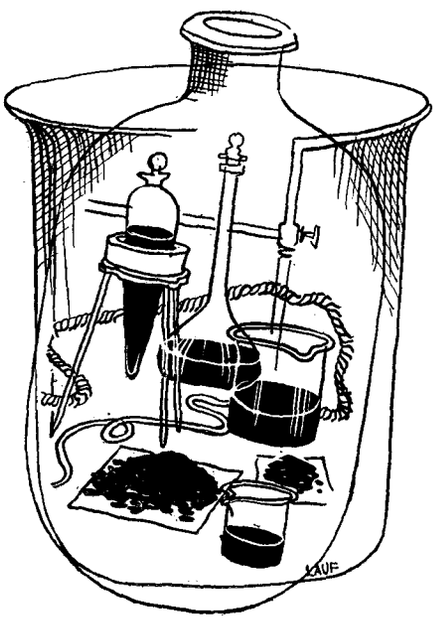
DEATH OF A SCIENCE IN RUSSIA. By Conway Zirkle. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 319 *pp.* $3.75.

By L. C. Dunn

THE publication within the same month of two books on the genetics controversy in the USSR signalizes the climax of a movement which has been gathering momentum there for many years. The issue was ostensibly a scientific one, concerned with two opposed and irreconcilable views about the mode of origin of new hereditary characters and the mechanism of inheritance. Actually the real issue, as we learn from these books, was an ideological one. To state it most baldly, the issue was whether the two divergent views would be permitted to coexist and compete in the USSR in the future as they had in the past. The decision was clear and sharp: the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in advance of the debates of August 1948, declared one of the views to be correct, that is, to constitute "the line" of the party, and the other to be incorrect and hence to be eliminated, together with its advocates, from the scientific and educational system of the State.

The "correct" view is embodied in the teachings of the horticulturalist Ivan Michurin, who died in 1935, and of his present-day disciple, the agronomist Trofim Denisovich Lysenko. The "correct" view is the belief, current in the nineteenth century, that offspring inherit some of the improvements wrought by the environment in the bodies of the parents. In the important case of crop plants this would mean that by direct manipulation varieties could be produced adapted to man's needs without using the slower processes of selective breeding.

The "erroneous" view, namely that heredity consists in the transmission of a continuous system of living units, the genes, which parents hand on in essentially unchanged form to their offspring, happens to be the view which about 1900 began to displace the earlier one and is now generally accepted by non-Communist biologists everywhere in the world. The "erroneous" view rests on an extensive foundation of observation and results of experiments which began with Mendel and were developed and extended by T. H. Morgan and hundreds of other investigators during a period of fifty years; the "correct" view consists of a tenuous and vague doctrine with no convincing experimental support. There are thus to be two kinds of truth in this one science of genetics, and they are to be separated by geographical boundaries and party lines. Each truth in the other's territory will be error.



The evidence contained in these two timely books shows that it is not only a scientific question at issue or even the important question of whether science shall be "free." It is, rather, the whole relationship of the intellectual and cultural life of individuals and groups to authority. It is how and in what ways individuals shall submit to authority.

In the first and more general of these two books Dr. Julian Huxley, the well-known biologist and former Director General of UNESCO, has given a clearly written running account of the recent events in Russia. In doing this he has had to explain genetics in its relation to the processes by which plants, animals, and men are molded to fit their environment, and the heart of the book is a sound general account of the problems of heredity which leads to the conclusion that Lysenko, who emerged triumphant from the debate, is almost certainly wrong. In the second book Dr. Conway Zirkle, professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, has republished with brief editorial introductions and commentaries some of the chief documents on the controversy from Russian, American, and English sources. One may examine in Zirkle's book many of the sources of Huxley's information and especially the chief document of all, the stenographic report of the ten-day public debate of 1948, from which Professor Zirkle reproduces twenty-four of the fifty-seven speeches. It ought to be noted that in this "genetics debate" of 1948, not more than eight of the speakers (more properly only two) could by any stretch of the term be called geneticists, as persons concerned with the principles of heredity. The rest, few of whom understood but all of whom repudiated genetics, were agricultural engineers, agronomists, and other varieties of applied biologists with a strong admixture of politicians, philosophers, and "Darwinists." Nor should it be forgotten that the issue was drawn between the "progressive, Soviet, materialist, Michurinist biology" (not genetics) and the reactionary, bourgeois, Mendelist-Morganist idealist biology.

Professor Zirkle, although intending to serve the interests of historians, has nevertheless given vent in sarcastic, shocked, and amused comment to the outraged feelings of a "free" scientist. Dr. Huxley, on the other hand, is at pains to state the case fairly and objectively and from better first-hand and scientific knowledge. He attempts

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to explore the broader field of regimentation of thought in the USSR in history, literature, and philosophy but not the political coordination of psychology and linguistics which was brought about before the war.

Finally, what of the most interesting question of all: why should the Central Committee have put all its money on what is certainly the wrong horse? Huxley cites several reasons which have been mentioned in the press: eagerness for quick results in agriculture since Michurinism, by requiring improvement of the environment of crop plants (good tillage), is good doctrine for collective farmers; glorification of Soviet science and of readily intelligible science; Zhdanov's intense xenophobia; dislike of the idea of human inequality and the determinism of heredity. The first were probably factors since there is no doubt that self-sufficiency and autarchy aided by an intense nationalism are immediate goals of the Soviet State, and political and philosophical consolidation of the people are to be sought by all means.

But the philosophical reason so widely alleged is probably not directly involved. The Party does not fear human biological inequality because it specifically refuses to have its views of man or of society referred to a biological base. In the reply of the USSR Academy of Science to the resignation from it of Professor H. J. Muller, the American Nobel Laureate in Genetics, occurs the following passage, which Zirkle quotes:

> Soviet scholars categorically reject the attempts to apply biological laws to social life, including the conclusions of Michurin biology. The development of society is subject not to biological but to higher social laws. Every attempt to extend the laws of the animal world to mankind means an attempt to lower mankind to the level of a beast.

One factor in this victory of nineteenth-century ideas (Marx and Engels were nineteenth-century men) which has been insufficiently considered is the man Lysenko himself. Fanatical, sincere (probably not a charlatan as Zirkle thinks), devoted Communist, former vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and convinced believer in his antiquated system of ideas, he had access to members of the Central Committee and had only to convince them, since it was they, not the scientists or the Academy which made the decision. Perhaps, prepared by political and economic needs, they fell easy prey to his delusions and adopted them to stop the arguments among Party members and to demonstrate their control of science.

At the end of this strange new-old history, this reviewer was reminded of a work which Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer and geographer, published after he had found that American audiences knew better than he did what the Arctic and its inhabitants were like. Since they are convinced (said Stefansson) that Eskimos live in ice-houses and drink oil let us accept this as the definition of an Eskimo. Truth by definition is easier, cheaper to ascertain, and much, much more certain. The title of his book was "The Standardization of Error."

L. C. Dunn, professor of zoology at Columbia University is at present visiting professor at Harvard. Professor Dunn is former president of the Genetics Society of America and of the American-Soviet Science Society. He is the author of several books on heredity.

A Sick World

ONE HALF THE PEOPLE: Doctors and the Crisis of World Health. By Charles Morrow Wilson. New York: William Sloane Assoc. 315 *pp.* $4.

By Albert Deutsch

IT'S a sick world, indeed. At least half of its human inhabitants are at this moment suffering from some disease. About a half-billion are stricken with intermittent or chronic dysentery. Three hundred millions—

Charles Morrow Wilson—"passion about patent medicine . . . and overpriced vitamin pills."

more than the total population of the Western Hemisphere—are victims of malaria. In some countries the natives may be distinguished as easily by a particular debilitating disease as by any physiognomic characteristic. Most Egyptians, for instance, have schistosomiasis, a blood-fluke disease transmitted from snails through water. Malaria and tuberculosis account for millions of deaths annually; hundreds of thousands of Asiatics die from cholera. It has been estimated that every third person on earth never gets enough to eat, according to minimum dietary standards for health. This global malnutrition leaves its victims ready prey for a host of diseases. The vicious cycle of hunger and ill-health still poses one of the great problems of human survival; sick farmers (and farmers comprise the sickest part of the world's population) don't produce much food for themselves or for others; the under-production of food means more disease; more disease means still less food.

These and other problems of global health and medicine are discussed in Charles Morrow Wilson's always challenging, sometimes irritating book. It is a challenging book because it takes account of the social, economic, political, military, and colonial factors in mass-scale disease and because it advances world health as one of the prerequisites for permanent world peace. It is irritating because of frequent changes of pace and style: it slides with disconcerting suddenness from a sober, encyclopedia-like account into a folksy, biographical sketch which somehow doesn't seem to fit the general context. Mr. Wilson, infused with fine intentions, has bravely essayed a monumental task in cramming a subject of vast dimensions into a modest-sized, semi-popular book, but he hasn't quite succeeded in whipping his materials into orderly patterns.

He is at his best when he is retracing some of the ground he covered several years ago in his absorbing book "Ambassadors in White," and when he is writing about individual doctors and nurses he has encountered personally — people like Saturday Zaulu, the local Zo or medicine man of Africa's Ivory Coast, who learned the white man's medicine and integrated it with the indigenous arts and who valiantly fought against the white plague among his people until he was killed by it himself.

Mr. Wilson is somewhat unsteady in discussing the major health and medical problems in the United States. He writes with commendable passion about useless and harmful patent-medicines which fleece the public of

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hundreds of millions of dollars annually, of oversold and overpriced vitamin pills, of the shocking discrepancies in the infant and maternal death rates of economically poor and well-to-do states, of the toleration of devastating diseases that could be conquered by putting public-health knowledge to maximum use. But his discussion of the national health insurance controversy betrays an inadequate grasp of its main issues; his pro-and-con list of arguments will satisfy neither the advocates nor the opponents of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. Mr. Wilson's account of the bill's evolution is inaccurate, although this reviewer can find no fault with the author's personal advocacy of the bill's passage as both inevitable and desirable.

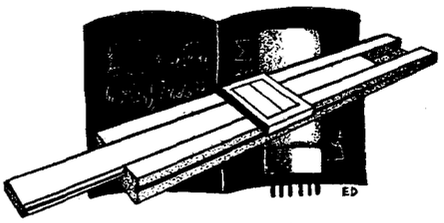
The book includes a superficial and somewhat disjointed, but fair-minded, chapter on Soviet medicine, another on the vast economic and political problems arising from the great tropical diseases raging around the equatorial belt. It concludes with a sound chapter on organizing a global attack on disease.

Mr. Wilson reveals himself as a man of warm humanity, a one-worlder who keenly senses the important role of health and medical men in cementing international amity. His book, in spite of its defects, is rewarding reading.

From Egypt to Einstein

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT. By F. Sherwood Taylor. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. 368 pp. $5.

By JOHN E. PFEIFFER



SCIENCE has had to contend with far more than the innate cussedness of nature in establishing itself as a respectable branch of learning. It has been so harassed by prejudices and superstitions handed down from generation to generation as solid fact that it has acquired an allergy to any form of history—including its own. Many scientists still feel that little can be learned from the ideas and errors of the past. But historical studies in science have increased sharply during the last decade or so. An example of this trend is this new book by F. Sherwood Taylor, curator of the Museum of the History of Science in Oxford, England.

The book is an ambitious attempt to cover the growth of science from prehistoric times to the present day. It treats important developments, not as isolated one-man feats, but as the contributions of many investigators. For example, the story of the harnessing of steam is one of the many threads that runs through this useful history. The first steam engine consisted of a spinning globe mounted on a decorative stand, but the Greeks who invented it more than 2,000 years ago had neither the knowledge nor the desire to use the device as a power plant.

That step came during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, accompanied by child labor in factories and mines and other symptoms of the Industrial Revolution. The author devotes considerable attention to the social as well as the technical aspects of scientific advances in a wide variety of fields ranging from astronomy and physics to public health. One of the book's most valuable features is that at the end of every chapter are excerpts from the writings of scientists and laymen who lived through the period being discussed.

Any highly condensed history of science is open to the criticism of omission or misplaced emphasis. Perhaps the most serious shortcoming of Dr. Taylor's book is that it will give the reader little idea of the importance and meaning of mathematics in modern science. The author devotes five pages to the elementary mathematics of the Babylonians and Egyptians and four pages to Greek geometry. He includes no sections on mathematics since ancient times and, as a result, provides only a superficial notion of many of the key theories and problems of twentieth-century research. Biology is also not adequately represented. The fact that scientists are studying the chemistry of the cell is mentioned only in passing, but this work has a rich and exciting history of more than 150 years. It has brought about a revolution in biology and revealed many underlying similarities among apparently different living systems. This chapter of science is not included in "A Short History of Science and Scientific Thought."

While Dr. Taylor's opinions about the boundaries and functions of science are sometimes philosophically shaky, he writes clearly about the facts upon which his interpretations are based. The book contains a good deal of important information and should be a helpful reference volume for the general reader.

Your Literary I. Q.

By Howard Collins

HAMLET FILLS YOUR CHRISTMAS STOCKING

Fannie Gross, of Asheville, N. C., offers twenty clipped quotations from Shakespeare's "Hamlet," each having a blank space to be filled in from the list of welcome Christmas presents on the right. Allowing five points for each one you fill in correctly, a score of sixty is par, seventy is very good, and eighty or better is excellent. Answers are on page 22.

1. A seal'd ....., well ratified by law	( ) Bells
2. All ..... of law, to our most valiant brother.	( ) Blanket
3. Hold it a fashion, and a ..... in blood.	( ) Bonds
4. The ..... and suppliance of a minute.	( ) Books
5. Costly thy habit as thy ..... can buy.	( ) Bowl
6. I do not hold my life at a .....'s fee.	( ) Brooch
7. All saws of ....., all forms, all pressures.	( ) Compact
8. Give him this ..... and these notes, Reynaldo.	( ) Hobby-horse
9. Pale as his ....., his knees knocking.	( ) Mirror
10. A hundred ducats a-piece, for his	( ) Money
11. A prologue, or the posy of a	( ) Perfume
12. And ..... the round nave down the hill.	( ) Picture
13. A ....., in the alarm of fear caught up.	( ) Pin
14. Like sweet ..... jangled, out of tune.	( ) Pipe
15. To hold, as 'twere the ..... up to nature.	( ) Purse
16. They are not a ..... for fortune's finger.	( ) Ring
17. For I'll have a suit of	( ) Sables
18. For, O, for, O, the ..... is forgot.	( ) Shirt
19. Some must ..... while some must sleep.	( ) Toy
20. He is the ..... indeed and gem of all the nation	( ) Watch

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fiction.

A new development in the familiar story of the victims of insanity is revealed in Clifford Dowdey's "Weep for My Brother," reviewed this week. The main interest lies in the sufferings of the family of a young man whose lack of mental balance increases throughout the novel. "The Women on the Wall," by Wallace Stegner, is a series of partly related short stories written with a disciplined technique and an understanding of the strains of modern life. In another novel, Robert Lowry tells the story of a young man who runs off the rails, leaves college, and elopes with a married woman. Readers interested in modern Irish writing should read Patrick Kavanagh's humorous "Tarry Flynn," while Samuel Shellabarger's "The King's Cavalier" will satisfy the innumerable escapists who like to plunge themselves into the world of romantic make-believe.

Bruce, a Sensitive Boy, and Life

THE WOMEN ON THE WALL. By Wallace Stegner. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 277 pp. $2.75.

By WILLIAM PEDEN

WALLACE Stegner is a thoroughly skilled writer who belongs to a tradition which takes the short story seriously, but not too seriously. Even his least successful stories are characterized by a well-disciplined, essentially conservative craftsmanship. Neither an entertainer nor an artist *per se*, he seldom fails to respect either his characters or his readers. In short, serious as his approach to short fiction may be, he does not allow his story to be submerged by message or overshadowed by technique.

Beyond this, it is difficult to generalize about "The Women on the Wall." Although almost half the stories here (those concerning Bruce, a sensitive boy in Saskatchewan around 1917) possess continuity of characters and place, they and the others develop no consistent attitude toward life or living and attain neither philosophic nor literary consistency.

The eight Bruce stories, however, are among the best things that Mr. Stegner has done. With them he writes with understanding and certainty. Although strongly imbued with the sense of place, the background—the local color—never obtrudes, never gains control of the characters or incidents they to a certain degree determine. At their individual best these stories center around an incident as simple as the trapping of a gopher or slaughtering of a sow. The pain-maddened, screaming flight of the doomed sow to some porcine Valhalla (in "In the Twilight") belongs with the exploits of Pecos Bill or the Iron Man of the Saginaw. Yet "In the Twilight" is far removed, in effect and purpose, from the tall tale of the American frontier. Mr. Stegner's wise and sympathetic understanding of Bruce, through whose consciousness the incident is visualized and exaggerated, creates the universally significant through the specific and the commonplace.

More ambitious and frequently less successful is a group of stories in which Mr. Stegner is concerned with some of the more immediate problems of our times. Life, Mr. Stegner seems to imply, was essentially good for a boy in 1917; for an adult in the 1940's it is more likely to be bewildering, terrifying, or wantonly destructive. Stories like the title piece or "Beyond the Glass Mountain" or "The View from the Balcony" possess in common this: they illustrate the encroachment upon lives which might or should be "ordinary" or "happy" of the ancient scourges of man: the probing finger of insanity, or the itch for power, the tyranny of sex, or the insecurity of the unloved. The best of these, "Beyond the Glass Mountain," is a thoughtful characterization of two friends, one of whom has become irreparably damaged by the passage of time and by marrying the wrong kind of woman. From a narrative point of view "Beyond the Glass Mountain" is the simplest and most economical of all of these stories. It tends to gain by compression and understatement where some of the others lose because of prolixity and a tendency to overstate the meaning or overdelineate the symbol.

The remaining stories range in subject matter and form to a sort of Steinbeckian hymn praising the good life of hardworking men ("Saw Gang") to a melodramatic tissue of arson, scheming parents, and a betrayed son ("Hostage"). I cannot understand Mr. Stegner's reasons for including these finger exercises with his finished compositions.

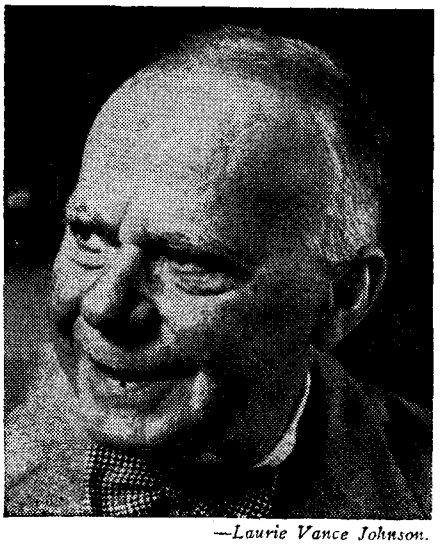
Wallace Stegner—"the encroachment of ancient scourges."

Vive le Roi!

THE KING'S CAVALIER. By Samuel Shellabarger. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 377 pp. $3.

By VICTOR P. HASS

TAKEN on his own terms, and at the low literary level on which he operates, Samuel Shellabarger is magnificent. Few historical romancers are more meticulous in their research, few can clothe their puppets in such dazzling raiment, few are more proficient with the what-ho-without-there gabble, few make their heroines more beautiful, their heroes more handsome, their villains more villainous, few can write in such consistently brilliant Technicolor. Holy saints! (as they say



—*Laurie Vance Johnson.*

Samuel Shellabarger—"calling for rapiers, breastplates, horseflesh."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the book) here surely is the Zane Grey of the silk-pants Westerns.

Hollywood is going to love "The King's Cavalier." Why, the dust has scarcely had time to settle on the props for "Captain from Castile" and "Prince of Foxes" and here is another yarn calling for rapiers, breastplates, puff-sleeved doublets, silk stockings, and plenty of horseflesh. A few castles painted in the background, another throne, some murky innyards, Mr. Tyrone Power and Miss Lana Turner, and we're off in another cloud of tinted dust.

Mr. Shellabarger has gone to France and the year 1523 for this number. That was the year that Charles, Duke of Bourbon, decided the time was ripe for toppling handsome, damsel-loving Francis I from the throne of France. But the duke didn't reckon with devil-may-care Blaise de Lalliere, a D'Artagnan, no less, from the Bourbonnais sticks.

Well, sir, this Blaise is some pumpkins. A green kid, he becomes a top-flight intriguer just like that; a medium-good swordsman, he suddenly becomes the best in France; a bumpkin with the ladies, he still manages to woo, win, and yet oppose a proud English beauty, Milady Anne Russell, who is on Bourbon's payroll. It certainly is fortuitous that Mr. Tyrone Power has such a well-turned leg, as Blaise had, and that Miss Lana Turner had all that training for the role of Milady de Winter in "The Three Musketeers." Both will come in real handy when Hollywood starts casting.

For the sake of the kiddies, parents will be happy to learn, I assume, that Mr. Shellabarger is no man to louse up a good, clean escape-and-chase tale with a lot of explicit bed tumbling. All the loving, as with all the killing, is done right out in the open. There the sun can glint prettily on ruby, half-parted lips and on scattered pools of blood.

Where were we? Oh, yes, stout Blaise comes out of the sticks to battle for le Roi. He becomes chief hatchetman for the Marquis de Vaulx, a loyal old statesman and servant of the crown. Betweentimes he is occupied with trying to woo Milady Anne on the one hand and prevent fruition of her plotting on the other. It's pretty tense stuff, as you can see.

The bulk of the book is taken up with the pound of horses' hooves as Blaise is either escaping-from or riding-to-the-rescue-of. Some of the time you aren't sure which he is doing but it doesn't matter much whether you do or not.

The book is written in English, though most of the swear words are in French. The type is good, the margins generous.

Manhunt for a Maniac

—*Harry Klatt.*

Clifford Dowdey—"a manner that discourages drama."

WEEP FOR MY BROTHER. By Clifford Dowdey. New York: Doubleday & Co. 320 pp. $3.

By Mary Jane Ward

THIS novel explores an oddly neglected aspect of mental illness. We have had many novels about what mental sickness does to its immediate victim, but what about the family and friends who are weighed down by a seemingly permanent, inescapable burden? Have we shied from them because we understand their troubles all too well and do not wish to share their problems? Of Mr. Dowdey's Mathers family, the older son, Chris, because of his wider opportunities, is the most exasperating but, unfortunately, all of the characters in this story have their very common counterparts in real life.

In synopsis, "Weep for My Brother" would appear to have more dramatic possibilities than "The Lost Weekend," but Clifford Dowdey, lacking the literary genius of Charles Jackson, tells the story in a manner that discourages drama. At the core of the novel is a manhunt during which a minor character who has great appeal for this reviewer says, "You'd better hurry." A mental hospital escapee in possession of a gun is at large with a parole-breaking criminal; the men are known to be drinking heavily and to be plotting something. But the hunters linger over drinks, eat and sleep, discuss politics, love, race relations, and, when finally in the presence of gunfire, maintain an absence of emotion which the author has previously told us is characteristic of the psychotic.

Just when did what culminates in a manhunt start? In this quiet, middle-class Richmond home "there was no day the calendar was turned and Chris said, 'Now: today Lacy is crazy.'" Lacy Mathers betrays little symptoms of emotional instability while he is still in his teens but his parents and brother try to ignore his inability to fit into their pattern. As time passes Lacy's "difference" has to be given some recognition, but pitiful fear of "disgrace" and a conviction apparently shared by the author that the young man is "borderline" rather than desperately ill, prevent Lacy from receiving professional assistance until he becomes a lawbreaker. The Law, represented by characters rarely humanized by anything so innocent as stupidity, locks Lacy up occasionally for brief treatment limited to work-therapy and the removal of his alcoholic crutch, and then briskly washes its hands. Where were the Mathers to turn? Their conviction that the possession of financial or political importance would solve all is, of course, a childish but perfectly commonplace reaction.

After a great deal of troubled thought, the self-sacrificing Chris decides his is the "glib thinking, which becomes a habit after prolonged association with doctors." Chris's "prolonged association," something not made available to Lacy, allegedly is supplemented by psychiatric reading, but he asks if Lacy is still unwilling "to take any therapy like electric shock or pre-frontal lobotomy." Although the reader may sometimes feel that Mr. Dowdey's treatment is not expert, "Weep for My Brother" is an important book because it is built on basic realities that affect us all.

Fiction Notes

THE BIG CAGE, by Robert Lowry. Doubleday. $3. Mr. Lowry's book is described as a novel, but it turns out to be a novelette—and a good one—embedded in a welter of childhood recollections that are frequently charming but have no narrative form beyond the loose confines of chronology. The first two-thirds, roughly, of the book traces the growing up of one Richard Black, starting at scratch in the cradle and carrying him through puberty and high school. Except for Richard's early and fierce decision to become a writer, his childhood seems a fairly average one, unfolding in a prosaic neighborhood of Cincinnati known as Turkey Bottoms.

After an unconscionably long description of his first and second grades, we suddenly find Richard

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Black in college, no longer the meandering author but a legitimate fictional character in a fictional situation. A faction in the college is trying to have him ousted as editor of the magazine, and this suspenseful episode resolves into an exciting love affair with a married woman. An unusual and vividly drawn character, she persuades Richard to abandon college to run away with her, and they embark on a series of picaresque, Kafka-like adventures.

The change is not only a constructional one; the prose itself becomes a swifter flowing, more impressionistic medium. The details, in contrast to the meticulous drypoint of the childhood memories, are now slashed across his canvas, with the simultaneous sharpness and dimness of a clear yet elusive dream.

This story within a story reaches a clear-cut ending; then we get some twenty more pages of autobiography, how Richard, once again identified with Lowry, arrives in New York, broke and bewildered and eventually starving. In this light-headed state he encounters what the jacket calls "profound and devastating truth." The whole passage struck me as muddy and turbulent. It is intended, I suppose, to pull the book together, but that is a feat that the talents of Robert Lowry, bright as they are, cannot quite accomplish.

—Jack Iams.

PROUD ANGELA, by Virginia Peckham. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3.50. Devotees of modern Gothic will find it difficult to avoid comparisons of this book with Charles Addams's cartoons. Anna Medicini, mother of the monsters Angela and Guido, nearly reaches the stature of an Addams crone and, as a child, Guido is reminiscent of Addams's fascinating little boy. However, the resemblance between Addams and Peckham is superficial; Mr. Addams's technique serves his ideas whereas Miss Peckham's style dominates her thesis.

Near the beginning of the story there is an automobile collision, in which "the vengeful sound of machine-made monster striking his brother pounded through the night air." Or, as a witness put it, ". . . a bastard roared out of Pierson's last night, wanting nothing more than to notch six pickets like swastikas onto the hood of his flying fort."

It suits Angela's convenience to marry a man whom she has diverted from his ambition to become a priest. She avoids the consummation of this marriage by saying she is pregnant and, with brother Guido's cooperation, the falsehood is made fact. Angela's co-workers, becoming as possessed against her as they formerly were by her, try to beat her to death, but she survives to bear the Anti-Christ and to play the leading role in a miracle which nobody but Miss Peckham should be permitted to tell.

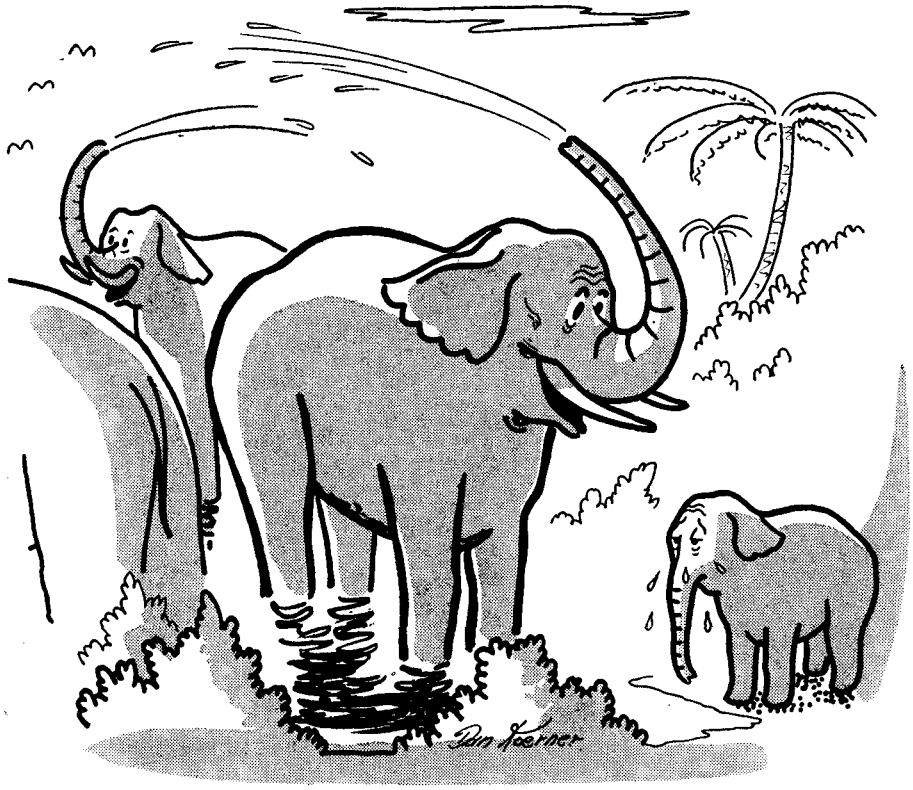
There is no need to worry about how long this vigorous young writer can scream at the top of her lungs, but it might be well for her to pause to consider the desirability of schooling the natural talent her publishers properly claim for her.

—M. J. W.

Solution of Last Week's Double-Crostic (No. 825)

R. CROFT-COOKE:
RUDYARD KIPLING
(The English Novels Series)

To picture Kipling as a vulgar tub-thumper, a vociferous prophet of Empire, is wilfully to ignore the . . . bulk of his work. His . . . ranting is soon forgotten as . . . the pageant goes forward in the sunlight of India or across the Sussex downs.



"Don't be silly! Try it again. Only this time don't inhale."

TARRY FLYNN, by Patrick Kavanagh. Devin-Adair. $2.75. Patrick Kavanagh, an Irish peasant, poet, and personality, has published two books of prose: "The Green Fool," a professed autobiography, and "Tarry Flynn," a professed novel. It is characteristic of his vagaries that there is more true autobiography in the novel than there is in the autobiography. This is the story of a young Irish peasant who, once he is sure of his gift for poetry, skedaddles off to the city of Dublin, with his uncle running interference for him. It is a duel between the land and mother-love on the one hand and poetry on the other for an Irish peasant's soul. It creates two characters of enduring vitality: Tarry Flynn, who is as honestly himself as is Paddy Kavanagh, and Tarry's mother, whose suddenness and decisiveness are beautifully caught in the rhythms of her talk.

The book does at least two things superlatively well: It describes the nightmarish feeling of frustration which adolescence has in the presence of love's young dream. And I don't know where you will find better expressed the imaginative attitude toward life which can give joy to such simple acts as the emptying of a pot or the harnessing of a horse. It is the presence of this gift which helps Tarry escape from the nets of love and marriage and the grip of the fields. His talent is his road to freedom. It also makes him fierce with the ruthlessness of genius dedicated to realization.

Here is a story whose only fault is that it's perhaps a little too long for its breadth. It is written in the easy, natural style of all good Irish writers. It is a book rich in humor and up to its knees in life, a book which Synge would have relished because its phrases have the apple-and-nut savor, the joy and reality he put into his plays.

—Horace Reynolds.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Religion. *In America, Dean Sperry observes approvingly in the leading review below, "the task of interpreting religion is shared by all sorts and conditions of persons." The comment applies not merely to the two books Dean Sperry is discussing—Edith Hamilton's sage examination of the Old Testament teachers, "Spokesmen for God," and John B. Noss's encyclopedic comparison of faiths in every corner of the world, "Man's Religion,"—but to other books of the current crop as well. Robert Considine, author of a popular history of an important Roman Catholic missionary order, "The Maryknoll Story," is a sports writer. Dagobert D. Runes, who discusses ethics and Jewish faith in "Letters to My Son," is a book publisher. Only Harry Emerson Fosdick, author of a study of Christ as His contemporaries saw him, is a professional theologian.*

Major Prophets and Faiths

SPOKESMEN FOR GOD. By Edith Hamilton. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. 259 pp. $3.

MAN'S RELIGIONS. By John B. Noss. New York: The Macmillan Co. 812 pp. $6.

By Willard L. Sperry

MISS Hamilton is a classicist; Professor Noss is a philosopher. In Europe books of this type are usually written by professional theologians. In this country the task of interpreting religion is shared by all sorts and conditions of academic persons. Religion in America is charged by its neo-orthodox critics with being sadly secularized. But if books such as these are symptoms of that secularization we can only hope that the process will go on.

"Spokesmen for God"—a study of the great teachers of the Old Testament—is a revised and enlarged edition of a volume on "The Prophets of Israel" published in 1936. The subject is familiar but of perennial interest. Miss Hamilton pleads, in unnecessary self-defense, dependence upon the King James version alone in want of a mastery of Hebrew. Her consequent freedom in handling the English text, which is more than enough to serve her purpose, saves her from becoming mired in the sloughs of textual criticism. The resultant book, which deals mainly with the major prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the "Second Isaiah," and then with Amos, Micah, and Hosea, fastens with sure instinct upon the greatest of that thin line of seers which stretched over many years. The author isolates and cites, with full quotation, the central theses advanced by her hero-subjects. The record of the Old Testament as a whole is construed as that of a development from primitive fear of God to humble love of God. She is rightly impressed by the moral realism of the Old Testament, and in particular by the capacity of the greatest prophets for moral self-criticism, to the point of self-condemnation. They do not blame God or their neighbors for their misfortunes; they say, "Nostra culpa, nostra culpa, nostra maxima culpa." In this respect they contrast sharply with most modern statesmen and moralists. We shall do well to cultivate in ourselves their agonized conscience, since self-righteousness is one aspect of the unforgivable sin.

If one could chat with Miss Hamilton one would like to challenge her identification of Jeremiah as "the first pacifist." His pacifism was of a rather neutral, non-resistant type and would hardly satisfy the ideal of "spiritual resistance" as it has been matured by the Society of Friends in our own day. Once again, she seems unduly troubled by what she regards as the pious interpolations of later copyists and editors in the gloomy texts of "Job" and "Ecclesiastes." On her premise it would seem that she must construe Pascal's paradoxical chapter on "The Greatness and Littleness of Man," in his "Thoughts," as a work of dual authorship.

Professor Noss would probably agree that the fact of his book, and the occasion for it, are as significant as its encyclopedic substance. The comparative study of religions is a relatively recent concern. Until the last quarter of the nineteenth century most of the world's great religions lived in blissful ignorance of one another, if not in complacent contempt. The dawn of One World in our minds, however the facts may still belie that world, has fostered a new tolerance, catholicity, and common concern. We have overtaken Matthew Arnold's lines,

Children of men! the unseen Power, whose eye
Forever doth accompany mankind,
Hath look'd on no religion scornfully
That men did ever find.

Professor Noss rides the crest of a wave of new interest in the total religious fact. It is a happy thing that he has now made this book available for persons whose honest curiosity is maturing as sincere tolerance and sympathy. He has elected, wisely, to write condensed histories of the world's major faiths. He is telling us, in Von Ranke's words, how these faiths came to be as they are. He aims to be as objective as possible, and in this respect is eminently successful. It is hard to see, for instance, how a more accurate account could be given of the development of Judaism from the desert in Sinai to the synagogues in our cities or of Christianity from the home in Nazareth to the Amsterdam Assembly and the forthcoming Holy Year in Rome. The major facts are all there.

Hence the occasional appraisals or value judgments which Professor Noss allows himself are the more interesting. Given the record as a whole he does not find religion predominantly other-worldly. It expresses itself most characteristically in what might be called existentialist terms, although it is never morally at peace with existing facts.

The insights into Hinduism, Buddhism, and Shinto are a valuable aid in helping us to understand the Orient, with which we are becoming increasingly involved. The indigenous religion of Japan, for instance, is an esthetic love of the land, its things

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and places; in its own terms the pure patriotism of Gray's "Elegy." We need to feel such a fact emotionally as well as know it theoretically, if we are to serve this people.

There is a vague theory abroad that we know so much about these many faiths that we should now make an attempt, presumably sponsored by critical scholars, to assemble a universal world religion. Professor Noss does not share this hope, at least not yet. He says, "Amalgamation of the gods, or any eclecticism on the grand scale, cannot perhaps arrive at a world faith; the result is too complex. Dynamic qualities are, rather, engendered by simple faiths."

Willard L. Sperry is dean of the Divinity School of Harvard University. He has written "Religion in America," "What We Mean by Religion," and other books.

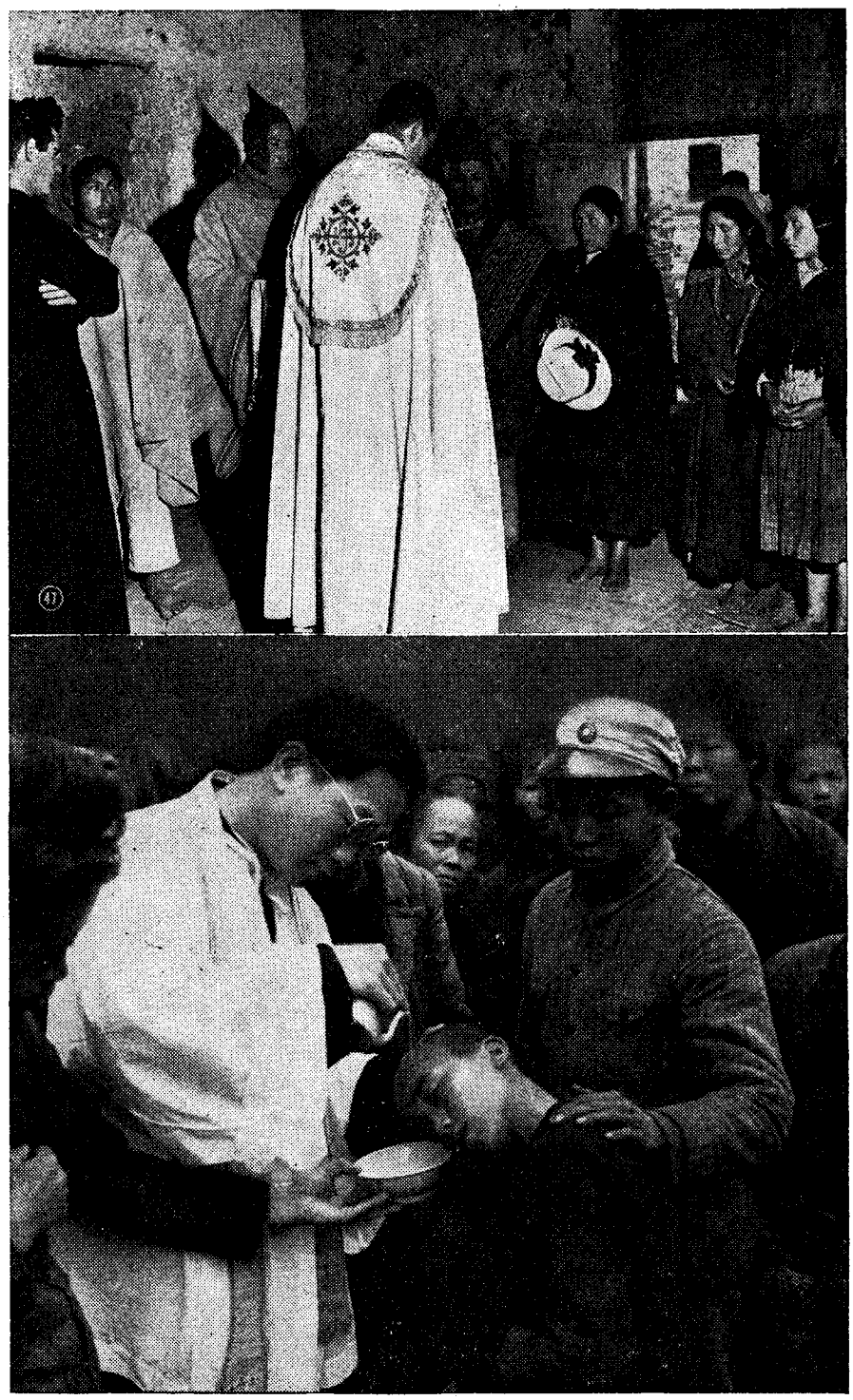
Spiritual Lend-Lease

THE MARYKNOLL STORY. By Robert Considine. New York: Doubleday & Co. 144 pp. $3.

By Ann F. Wolfe

THE Hudson is a New York river and not large, as rivers go, but its spiritual tributaries flow south to Chile and Peru, southeast to Africa's Tanganyika, east to China, Japan, and Korea. From Maryknoll on the banks of Henry Hudson's tranquil stream the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America has spread its apostolate to the far and often turbulent places of the world's forgotten men. Founded in 1912, this small missionary band—Brothers and Sisters as well as priests—has braved hardship, war, and martyrdom to bring the light of faith and something of the American way to the ignorant and the ignored, the despairing and the sick.

Mr. Considine has built his story about individual Maryknollers and the methods and miracles by which they keep their particular missions going. In Pingnam, China, Father Sprinkle, having survived Japanese bombing raids and severe personal injury from a bomb, has 487 villages and 400,000 parishioners for whom to wage a one-man offensive against "famine, illiteracy, and godlessness." In Korea, Brother William, once a Massachusetts carpenter, cajoled native workmen into putting up a modern, 1,000-pupil brick schoolhouse that would have cost a third of a million dollars back in the States. Now that his wonder school is in Russian hands, Brother William is building in Japan. Along the steaming stretches of Bolivia's Beni River, Brother Gonzaga mans a chapel boat named Innisfail. High among the condor roosts of the Peruvian Andes, Father Kearns preaches God, Babe Ruth, and sulfadiazine to Inca shepherds.



—Illustrations from "The Maryknoll Story."

Methods and Miracles

"The Maryknoll Story," however, is no mere panorama of missionary case histories. It is a travelogue of the reverse Shangri-la's of three continents and a précis of many varied cultures, primitive or forlornly returned to primitive. Each local apostolate, the author shows, must adapt itself to a distinctive social background and a specific combination of traditions, prejudices, and superstitions.

Men of good will and good humor, the Maryknollers take it all in stride—anticlericalism, Communism, alcoholism, leprosy. Atomic-age Americans preaching an ancient God, few in number, they keep improvising new variants of spiritual lend-lease. They have little money, often none. "I wouldn't do that for a million dollars," shuddered a war correspondent to a Sister nurse who was washing the gangrenous wounds of a Chinese soldier. "Neither would I," she said.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Christ to His World

THE MAN FROM NAZARETH: As His Contemporaries Saw Him. By Harry Emerson Fosdick. New York: Harper & Bros. 248 pp. $3.

By THOMAS SUGRUE

IN NAZARETH today there are some 20,000 Christian Arabs, most of whom attend church and obey the rules of their particular Christian sect. Generally they are poor, and many, because of the Arab-Jewish war, are unemployed. As citizens of the State of Israel the majority of them, in the elections of last January, voted Communist. If tomorrow a young priest were to come among them proclaiming a doctrine contrary to that of orthodox theology, but sensible to their practical situation, they probably would follow him, and they would pose to him such questions as this: "The monks are planning to build a new Church of the Annunciation which will cost $4,000,000. Is it right that we who now have so little should give to them who have so much?" Anyone who is in doubt as to the answer such a leader would give has only to turn to Dr. Fosdick's book, wherein another Man from Nazareth, in a similar situation, was asked a similar question. Jesus talked to Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, Zealots, Greeks, and Romans. Today in Galilee He would converse with Greek and Roman and Protestant Christians, religious and non-religious Jews, representatives of the United Nations, officials of the Government of Israel, and *kibbutzniks* from the Jewish agricultural collectives. The subjects discussed and the points debated would in no way depart from the subjects and points presented in the Gospels; they would concern two things—man's welfare on earth and his future beyond life.

A Jesus of Nazareth in 1949 would naturally be called a Communist, however vehemently He might protest against the label. His religious views would be condemned as heretical; any implication on His part that He was an adept from the spheres of higher spiritual power would crystallize around His name such tag-words as schizoid, psychotic, and paranoid.

Only in the hills around Safed, where remnants of esoteric Judaism persist, would He find disciples who would accept Him as the Messiah. He would not be crucified, nor would He be jailed. He would, instead, be the subject of some confused newspaper dispatches, a speech or two in the Israel Knesset, and a few sentimental magazine pieces by wandering lady journalists.

Harry Emerson Fosdick—a "point of view has disappeared from history."

It is these facts of modern Nazareth that give Dr. Fosdick's book an air of unreality. In order to regard Jesus from the point of view of His contemporaries it is necessary to be one of those contemporaries; no American, no scholar, is such a person. The contemporary of Jesus was a Palestinian; he was a Jew or a Greek or a Roman; his mentality was at a certain stage of perception and understanding which now has passed from us—he was accustomed to miracles, prophecies, magic, and interference by gods in the affairs of men. It is possible for Dr. Fosdick to describe this Palestinian, to examine and interpret him, and to theorize about him, but neither Dr. Fosdick nor his reader can realize the man, for the man does not exist; his point of view has disappeared from history. Only those parts of him which are eternally contemporary, which abide in the belly and the heart, have not vanished; these exist in the Palestinian of today, in the Christian Arab of Nazareth, the Jewish Cabbalist in Safed, the Israeli Government worker in Tel Aviv, the Jewish collective agricultural worker in the Emek Jezreel, the Christian monk tending a dubious holy spot in Cana or Jerusalem. For such people Dr. Fosdick is a faraway gentleman scholar, writing about Jesus as He appears in the mid-twentieth century to Americans who are willing to go along with the Gospels so long as the real values of life are not questioned and no really drastic sacrifices are involved.

It is not that Dr. Fosdick is himself one of these average American Christians, or that he is in any way unclear about the philosophy which Jesus taught and the way of life He encouraged and advised. But Dr. Fosdick was for many years a successful and brilliant preacher; he fulfilled with a high degree of excellence a difficult mission—he induced thousands of members of a cynical generation to continue their trust in the bridge of faith. In order to do this he realized within himself fully the point of view of this generation, and his interpretation of Christianity was fashioned to fit that point of view. For a people who disbelieved in miracles, magic, prophecies, and interference by gods in the affairs of men he interpreted an event comprised of these elements. He did this admirably, and in this present volume he admirably, for that point of view, discusses the contemporaries of Jesus, the men who no longer exist and who never existed for the generation of Riverside Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. But again it is Dr. Fosdick with gentle wisdom and quiet scholarship telling modern Americans how Christ came into the world and the world received Him not, being too intent on business, politics, empire, and religion.

Dr. Fosdick himself no doubt realized more than he is able to impart of the attitude of a contemporary Palestinian toward Jesus. But he cannot realize the main point—*that a Messiah is apt to appear.* The Galilean of Herod's time, steeped in apocalyptic literature, familiar with prophecy, oppressed by Rome, and convinced of God's interest in his affairs and fate, lived consciously in the expectation of a Messiah. The Christian Arab in Nazareth today and the Jewish Cabbalist in the hills, are considering the return of the Jews to Zion, pondering the ancient prophecies, and wondering whether the Great Days which are to herald the end of the age have begun. Theirs is not the consciousness of a contemporary of Jesus, but it is near to it; nearer than an American, a theologian, or even a wise Christian such as Dr. Fosdick can approach.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

1. Compact
2. Bonds
3. Toy
4. Perfume
5. Purse
6. Pin
7. Books
8. Money
9. Shirt
10. Picture
11. Ring
12. Bowl
13. Blanket
14. Bells
15. Mirror
16. Pipe
17. Sables
18. Hobby-horse
19. Watch
20. Brooch

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Father's Notes on Morals

LETTERS TO MY SON. By Dagobert D. Runes. New York: Philosophical Library. 92 pp. $2.75.

By ALGERNON D. BLACK

IN THESE "letters," Dagobert D. Runes presents a series of topical essays as if he were addressing them to a son away at college or journeying in some foreign land. They deal with some of the persistent problems of man and are presented with simplicity, warmth, and sincerity.

Sound wisdom and positive faith are evidenced in many of these writings. One cannot read the book without sensing the author's feeling of athomeness in the universe and his appreciation of the world of nature, the beauty and wisdom of the order and intricacy of the life processes about us and within us. Even within the limitations of a book of less than a hundred pages, and therefore necessarily fragmentary and piecemeal, there is a unity to the diverse reflections upon "The People of the Book," "On Friendship," "You Are Only a Guest," "The Art of Silence," "The Quest for Happiness," etc. There is a call to "Courage of the Mind" and a challenge to obey the "Law of the Heart," to break the pattern of neglect and acceptance, the customs and conventions which cover over sensitivity and indignation and human conscience. "I want you to live, my son, in pursuit of justice and not power. I want you to intervene on the side of the weaker and not let those who are stronger succeed in their sinful tasks, I want you to intervene!"

The originality and vitality of this book cannot be grasped through random quotations or the interpretation of a review, but rather through the careful reading of the book itself. In form the "letters" are poetic and contain something of the spirit of the prophetic books of the Bible. It is precisely when the author speaks out of his appreciation of human suffering, out of his indignation that one feels the passion of his hunger for a decent world where men will be just and live in a new comradeship. In the passages which burn with this spirit one finds a fighting faith for the individual who wishes to stand firm and act clearly and courageously on behalf of human dignity and freedom. For example, at no point is the author more effective than when he is denouncing the evils of our world or putting youth on guard against the hypocrisies of those who profess democratic and Christian principles and then permit their betrayal in Nazi Germany and the Jim Crow South.

But it is also in these highly emotional passages that he sometimes lacks the breadth and soundness of an inclusive morality. The essays often oversimplify complex problems and bring more of condemnation than understanding.

It is difficult to understand how the author, who is so broad and inclusive in his ethics in some of the essays, can be so provincial religiously, culturally, and ethically, in other parts of the book. For his bias shows in his thought that personal security and life orientation for one of Jewish ancestry can come only through identification with the people of Israel and through acceptance of the belief in God and the Torah. "The Book [the Torah] is the only chain between man and the Eternal." "*Shma Israel* . . . is the all of monistic theology. . . . This is God's own Theology. All else is the word of man, and how varied and contradictory it is."

For one whose dear ones have been the victims of Teutonic fury, who has watched the respectable and virtuous people ignore the evil and turn their faces away, it may be difficult to embrace a larger view. But the younger generation to whom these "letters" are addressed needs more of understanding and breadth if it is to face the tasks of going beyond the patterns and barriers of the past.

Algernon D. Black is executive leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture.

Go Down Standing

By Robert P. Tristram Coffin

HERE in his pasture tamed two hundred summers
An eight-pronged buck's high horns were on the sky,
The deer stood calm among the grazing heifers,
His only wildness was his rounded eye.
A forest thing wild as a hazel tree
Stood tame. It was a sorry thing to see.

Deer went this way, they said, when they were ailing,
Made up to men, went tame, came up to farms,
Forgot their old wild ways and trusted farmers
They hated once to keep them from old harms,
Grazed quiet with the cows at the woods' hem
And tried their best to be like one of them.

All day the man remembered and was bothered,
He hoped the antlered truant there would go
Back to his woods. But when the cows swayed homeward,
There were the high horns coming in the row,
Meek as the rest and with the slave's slow tread
Came one that wore the wildwood on his head.

The man remembered seeing a broken eagle
That needed the whole wide sky for his great wings
Eating the scraps that had been saved for chickens.
Fear and quick death were best for the wild things.
He should go down standing, this proud one.
The man went into the house and got the gun.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Saturday Review of Literature

Editor
NORMAN COUSINS

Chairman, Editorial Board
HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

Chairman, Board of Directors
E. DEGOLYER

Associate Editors
AMY LOVEMAN WILLIAM ROSE BENET
HARRISON SMITH JOHN MASON BROWN

Contributing Editors
BENNETT CERF JOHN T. WINTERICH
MARY GOULD DAVIS IRVING KOLODIN
JAMES THRALL SOBY

Published by The Saturday Review Associates, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Harrison Smith, President; J. R. Cominsky, Executive Vice President and Treasurer; Amy Loveman, Secretary.

Contents Copyrighted, 1950, by The Saturday Review Associates, Inc.

The Free Ride

IN OSAKA last summer I observed several thousand people in a line three-deep that ran completely around a large city block. The line was not unfamiliar; I had seen lines like it everywhere in Japan, and, indeed, in many other cities throughout the world. If you haven't guessed it already, it was a line of people waiting to buy tickets to American movies with translated subtitles.

What impressed me most of all about this particular line, however, was that it was formed despite difficult conditions, to say the least. All morning long the radio had sounded warnings of a possible typhoon sweeping in from the sea. By noon, when I happened to pass this particular theatre, the rain had already begun. I took shelter in an office building and observed the line across the street. The people pressed against the sides of the buildings and many of them looked up apprehensively from time to time at the darkening sky, but the line held. A half-hour later the rain developed into a heavy downpour swept along by high winds. This was a little more convincing and about one-third of the people decided to run for cover. But the others closed ranks and huddled together resolutely as the wind and the thunder struck up a Wagnerian finale. Such umbrellas as I could observe were of little use against the gusts that ripped through the streets.

An hour later the weather had eased off to a drizzle and the sky began to brighten. The expected typhoon had only skimmed the edge of Osaka. By this time the people on line looked as though they had been swimming with their clothes on, but their war against the elements was won, and they grinned at each other triumphantly.

IT was a striking demonstration of the pulling power of the American movies, which far outdraw films produced anywhere else. Only Hollywood's assembly line can turn out pictures fast enough and slick enough to meet the craving for inexpensive film entertainment throughout the world. There is no such thing as a selective audience. People, starved for amusement and diversion, are being given and are taking anything they can get.

The first time an American abroad is confronted by direct evidence of the popularity of American films — the long lines outside theatres, pictures of American movie stars posted in conspicuous places, prominent newspaper notices — the first time he sees all this, he is pleasantly surprised and impressed, even awed. But let him talk, as I have done, to American officials abroad, particularly in the embassies and the information sources. Let him listen to the growing concern of the men and women abroad whose job it is to create good will for the American people. Out of these discussions will come serious doubts and apprehensions about the effects of our films on world public opinion.

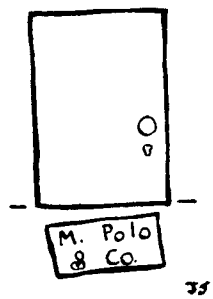
"Don't take my word for it," I was told in Paris by a friend who was attached to the Embassy. "There is a simple and direct test. All you have to do is to see an American movie in a foreign theatre. It's one thing to sit back in a theatre in the United States and dismiss what you see on the screen as a harmless Hollywood distortion of American life. But see how you feel about it when you see the same distortions soaked up by Frenchmen or Englishmen or Italians or any other people who know little about America outside of what they see on the screen."

It was good advice. Since then I have taken pains to see American movies whenever I have happened to be in a foreign country. It is a painful experience, difficult to describe. You find yourself even more interested in the people around you than you are in the motion picture. You are surprised to find them laughing heartily in places where you are certain the movie producers had intended no laughs, and you are even more surprised at the lack of even a ripple during scenes which would have delighted audiences back in America.

Most of all, however, you experience the unhappy sensation of observing yourself on the screen, for whether we like it or not, American films abroad speak for Americans. You shudder when you realize that these movies, for better or worse, are about *you*. They describe you intimately—so intimately, in fact, that at times you feel like the character in Shaw's "Heartbreak House" who suddenly began to tear off all his clothes because he felt he had nothing left to conceal. In a foreign setting American movies have a meaning and an effect which are difficult to imagine back home. Every word, every gesture becomes almost part of a score card for or against Americans. You realize that what you are seeing is more than mere entertainment: it is a projection of America, and, as such, of vital importance to the American people at a time when they are spending millions of dollars to create good will abroad and a real understanding of themselves.

THIS is not a mere matter of pride or a matter of being hyper-sensitive to an unfavorable interpretation of America by other peoples as the result of American films. Nor is this a minor issue to be debated leisurely under some such abstract heading as, "responsibility and the arts." What is involved here is a major matter hitting squarely upon America's stake in world public opinion. Whether Hollywood cares to recognize the fact or not, it happens that a full-fledged propaganda war is being waged at the

Atomic Age Fables



XXVIII: M. Polo & Co.

AT LAST, Marco Polo and his brothers returned from far-off Cathay.

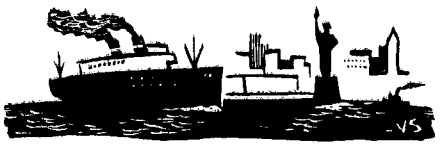
They wore rags, but in the lining of these garments were sown gems taken from the colors of the rainbow, herbs and spices grown in moonlight and mist, and cloth spun of spiders' webs and sunbeams.

"Where have you been?" the gatekeeper asked Marco.

"On business," was the reply.

—J. S.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



moment, and the stakes are large and real. It should be no secret that a vast attempt is being made by the Soviet, as it was made by Germany in the years leading up to and during World War II, to split off world public opinion from America, to create a deep distrust of Americans as individuals and as a nation, to picture us as selfish, degenerate, depraved, ruthless, acquisitive, anti-humanitarian, and anti-cultural. It is doubtful, however, whether anything under way or contemplated by Soviet propaganda is as widespread or effective in creating these impressions as our own films.

In the final analysis, of course, the question comes down to this: Do our movies accurately reflect America and Americans? For if they do, then there is no argument. If they do, then we deserve to be held up to scorn and ridicule. In that case we ought to save the millions of dollars we have been spending through the Voice of America and our information services abroad, for the attempt to deodorize ourselves would be beyond possibility of achievement.

But the fact is that the movies do not accurately reflect America and Americans. We have more than our share of humanity's faults, but we by no means monopolize them. Nor are we predominantly a nation of murderers, gangsters, idlers, deadbeats, dipsomaniacs, touts, tarts, and swindlers, as Hollywood would have us appear. We don't all work in swanky buildings with private offices large enough to house a small army. We don't all live in plush duplex apartments with elaborate cocktail bars and retinues of servants. We don't all sleep in kingsize beds with silk topsheets, nor do we all arise languidly at noon for breakfast in bed. Some of us find something to do with our hands other than to drape them around long cocktail glasses, expensive cigarette holders, or smoking revolvers. Some of us even read a book occasionally and find something to talk about other than a scheme to murder our wives or our business partners. And, while we like to hold our own in discussion or debate, it isn't true that the only rebuttal is a sock on the jaw.

The next pertinent question to ask is this: Is there any reason to suppose that people in foreign countries don't make the necessary allowances, realizing that the movies are dealing largely with fictional material and concepts? The easiest way to answer this question is to talk to the people themselves. It becomes immediately clear that too many of them see us as we look to them under the **klieg** lights. All the old stereotypes and misconceptions about the United States as a vastly wealthy but yet culturally undeveloped country come gushing forth.

Frequently in the past two years, while attending American movies in such cities as London, Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Milan, and Hiroshima, I have had to fight down the impulse to rise up in my seat and shout out that what was being shown was a lie, and to try to refute the dangerous impressions about America that were being hammered home — sometimes in Technicolor. For it makes little sense to set up elaborate agencies in our State Department at great cost for building good will abroad when a large part of the problem was being mass-produced right here on the West Coast.

There is no way of knowing how much Russia spends for her propaganda against the United States, but it would seem she is foolish to spend anything at all so long as Hollywood continues to give her a free ride. —N. C.

Even Good News Is News

▸ A new drug, Tibione, which has been found effective in the treatment of tuberculosis will shortly be released in the United States. It was developed by four German scientists, one of whom—Professor Gerhard Domegk—had previously received the Nobel Prize for developing the first sulfa drug.

▸ Much has been made in the newspapers of loyalty investigations in Washington. A few lurid cases captured the headlines. Buried on back pages, if mentioned at all, was the fact that the loyalty of 99.97 per cent of all Government workers had never been questioned at all.

▸ According to surveys conducted by the National Urban League, the last few years have witnessed a steady improvement in the economic and industrial conditions of this country's Negro population. "Many job areas formerly closed to Negroes are slowly opening," it was stated, with the further prediction that in the years ahead placements for Negroes would reach new highs.

▸ Ever since Malthus prophets have been saying that food supplies will be insufficient to sustain the world's growing population. Elvin C. Stakman, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, takes an entirely different view of the matter. Science, he explains, is effecting an agricultural revolution which will make possible a more abundant life for all. "Scientists are continually learning more about how to maintain the productivity of the soil. They are breeding new and better kinds of crop plants and domestic animals; they are learning how better to protect both plants and animals against diseases and insect pests; they have even helped to reduce the destructive effects of winter cold and summer heat on plants that are used for human food or animal food." As an index of the advance which has already been made, Professor Stakman added: "In 1900 the production of 100 bushels of wheat required 108 hours of man labor; in 1947 it required only forty-seven hours."

▸ In the past three years the nation's death rate from automobile accidents has been cut 41 per cent. Robie Dunman, administrative director of the President's Highway Safety Conference, announced that traffic deaths dropped from twelve for each 100,000,000 miles of highway travel in 1946 to 7.1 in 1949. This decline meant that 16,000 lives had been saved.

▸ For the past few years much was made in the press over continuing allegations that Fredric March and his wife, Florence Eldridge March, were Communists or sympathizers. The charge was originally made by the magazine *Counterattack*, which based its statement on the fact that Mr. and Mrs. March had once publicly supported a number of organizations, some of which are now included in the lists of organizations declared subversive by the United States Attorney General. After eight such statements in *Counterattack* the Marches sued for libel. As a result, *Counterattack* printed a full retraction in its issue of December 23, 1949. Unfortunately, not all the newspapers which gave prominence to the original charges considered this retraction newsworthy.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *We urge readers to send in any items of good news which they believe worthy of publication in this department.*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Act of Peace

SIR: Indians are starving while America's wheat surplus overflows storage space and America's Merchant Marine lies underemployed in port. This fantastic contradiction faces us on our return home after six months in India.

For lack of enough food, the hungry Indian people, especially the thin, undernourished children, lack the strength for long, useful lives. (An Indian's life-expectancy is about twenty-five years—an American's is over sixty-five.) In their misery, the Indians will one day turn, as the Chinese before them, to the Communists who promise a rapid, if ruthless, program to provide food, land, and longer lives.

Yet for lack of enough people with dollars to buy America's vast surplus of wheat, our Government, which purchases the wheat to prevent a farm depression, is now spending more money to build great new storage depots. We hear that Victory Ships are being tugged down the Hudson River to be reconditioned at great expense as warehouses for unused wheat. But we cannot stockpile wheat like atom bombs: wheat rots.

Is this a Christian—or business-like—answer to a wheat surplus in a starving world? Cannot we work out some sensible way to send the wheat before it rots on our unused ships to the ill-fed children of India and other lands?

India and the economically underdeveloped countries are unable to purchase our surplus food because they have no surplus dollars. They are trying to raise themselves by their own poor bootstraps out of poverty, away from violent revolution. Their race against starvation can be understood by two facts: if all Indians attempted to eat the amount of food that the United Nations considers the minimum for human beings, 115 million Indians would have no food at all; yet five million more Indians are born every year than die.

Let Congress vote that our food surplus, above a safe reserve level, be available free to groups outside the regular market, such as the children or the ten million refugees in India.

Why not have this act of peace do double duty and help to strengthen world organization as well as the democracy of India? Let the food be a direct contribution from America to the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization for distribution in the name of mankind as a whole.

This is an issue for the people and their organizations — particularly the churches, women's and other civic groups. This is something our statesmen might like to do if they thought the people were behind them. We believe the people will be ahead of them.

CLARE AND HARRIS WOLFORD, JR.

South St. Paul, Minn.

"Drunk with Ink"

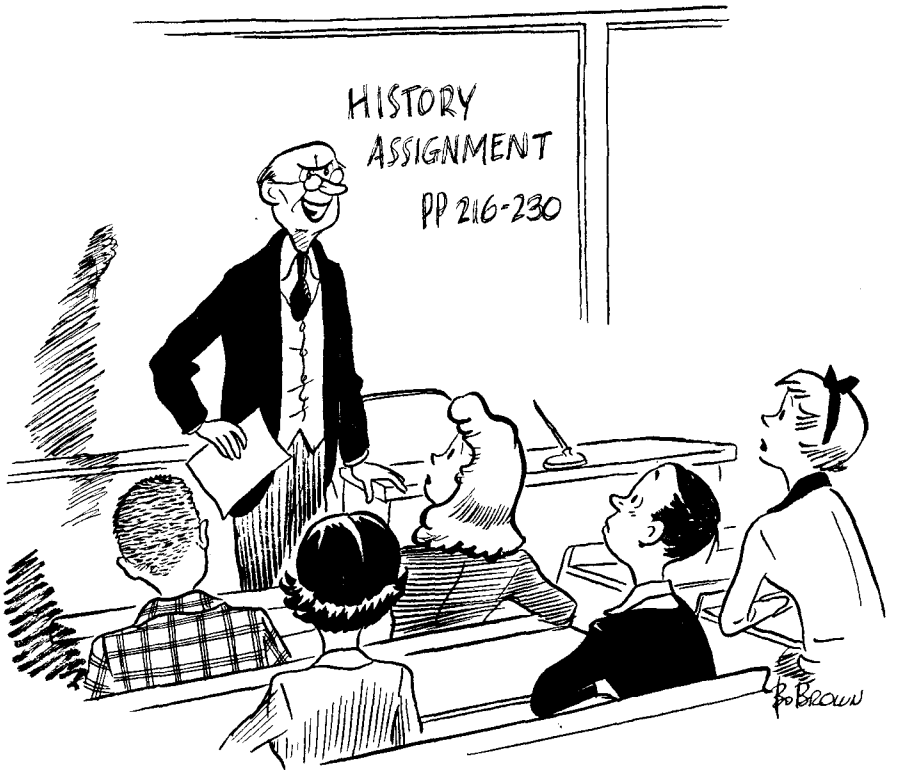
SIR: In regard to John Horne Burns's "Drunk with Ink" [*SRL* Dec. 17], may I as a poor benighted reader be permitted to speak? I should like to address my few inane remarks not only to Mr. Burns, but to all other writers who may feel themselves without justification in this world.

Perhaps I am old-fashioned, for I still prefer a good book to a hockey game. My library means much more to me than a new dishwasher. If a writer appeals to me, his or her book becomes a valued part of my life. However, I do not read for escape or sensation, but because it enriches my comprehension of life, and affords me many hours of quiet, inexpensive pleasure. Trite, isn't it?

So please, Mr. Burns, take heart. I do believe there must be many others like myself in this old world who still value a fine book, whether it be science, fiction, philosophy, or what have you. Surely you, and the thousands of others like you, all have a place in this universe. Bless you.

DOROTHY M. MURRAY.

Arkport, N. Y.



"Will Cleopatra succeed in fascinating Mark Antony? Will the Egyptian people sanction this amorous intrigue? Come to class Wednesday and find out!"

Tight-Little-World Judgment

SIR: Cecil Smith's offensive review of B. H. Haggin's "Music in the Nation" [*SRL* Dec. 31] forces me to protest. Mr. Smith first charges that Mr. Haggin's "tight little world" is "dominated by a handful of subject deities" and proceeds to include Shaw, Tovey, Toscanini, Beecham, and Schnabel. It would be a good idea if Mr. Smith would read some of Bernard Shaw's criticism. If our critics were anywhere near as good as Shaw was, there would be no need for Mr. Haggin to point out the failings of men like Olin Downes.

As for the charge that Haggin overvalues Toscanini and Beecham, these men have turned out the definitive performances of a good many Mozart symphonies, all the Beethoven ones, and a myriad other works. Surely, then, they may be used as a basis for comparison, which is all Mr. Haggin does. With regard to his making Schnabel a deity, may I quote from Haggin's book? Speaking of Schnabel's performance of the "Diabelli Variations," he says, "Variation after variation was hurled out as jumble after jumble of jangling sounds in which I was unable to discover any outline, any rhythm . . . any musical sense." One does not speak thus of a deity.

It looks like it may be Mr. Smith's review, and not Mr. Haggin's book, which is "judgment in a tight little world."

STEPHEN K. ORGEL.

New York, N. Y.

Bargain Titles

SIR: Herewith a few derangements:

This I Do Believe It Or Not.
The Rage to Live Alone and Like It.
Life with Father Flanagan of Boys Town.
Dear Mr. President, Try and Stop Me.
Information Please Pass the Hostess.
One on the House Divided.
Shalom Means Peace of Mind.
I Remember Distinctly the Old Oaken Bucket.
A Sort of a Saga of Time and the River.
Long Love Came Laughing by the Springs of Virginia.

MRS. MALAPROP.

Washington, D. C.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICANA

(Continued from page 13)

ish a volume as this, with its broad and noble page, its thirty halftones, its 155 text figures, and its thirty-two plans, many of them folding. Here is thoroughness and competence of a sort that the most landlubberly must admire and respect.

THE HORSES OF THE CONQUEST, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham, edited by Robert Moorman Denhardt. University of Oklahoma Press. $5. Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham, "Don Roberto," part Spanish, part Scot, all romantic, died in 1936. An English edition of this book appeared in 1930, and a Spanish translation in Buenos Aires in 1946. This, the first American edition, is graphically enlivened with drawings by J. Craig Sheppard. Mr. Denhardt's competence to prepare the present edition is attested by his editorship of "The Horse of the Americas," published ten years ago by the University of Oklahoma Press; moreover, he is a devout admirer and student of Don Roberto, though he tends to underestimate the size of the latter's following—a frequent defect of hero-worship. "The Horses of the Conquest" is more than a glamorous piece of tapestry; it is a sound study of the importance of the horse in gaining for Spain a toehold in the New World and extending it to continental dominion. The Spaniards themselves were fully aware of the important share played by the horse in consolidating this accomplishment. A frequent phrase in the records of contemporary chroniclers, Don Roberto points out, was "For, after God, we owed the victory to the horses." The new edition is a fine example of bookmaking.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF HARTFORD'S COURANT: FROM COLONIAL TIMES THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR, by J. Eugene Smith. Yale University Press, $5. This is much more than a detailed and inclusive history of the oldest American newspaper published without interruption since its establishment in 1764. It is the story of the microcosm of Connecticut, and by extension of the American Union, for the succeeding century. Using the *Courant* largely as his source (old *Ibid.* was never drawn on so extensively as here), Mr. Smith presents a panorama of virtually every phase of community life in the period under survey—politics, medicine, crime, fashions, education, libraries, music, slavery, fads, transportation, the whole gamut of social and cultural phenomena of which the

Elizabeth Goudge *tells her most magical, most haunting tale*

"Has the lovely flowing quality familiar to admirers of Miss Goudge . . . rich in legend and love and a beautiful passion for setting things right."
—*Saturday Review*

To millions of delighted readers the name of Elizabeth Goudge has come to mean one of the grandest story tellers of our time.

Now in her newest and most memorable novel she proves once again that there is no one like her writing today. *Gentian Hill* is pure Goudge—which means pure enchantment. It has all the magic qualities for which she has been read and loved.

"It will bring a whiff of beauty to millions."
—*N. Y. Times Book Review*

Here is a novel such as comes all too rarely—exciting, humorous, rich with the feeling of long loyalties and unbroken friendships, of the beautiful and enduring way of life in the West country which Elizabeth Goudge knows so well.

It is the story of an orphaned boy and girl drawn together from the ends of the earth by the ancient spell of Gentian Hill, there to relive the perils, the mystery and the enchantment of the loveliest love story in English legend.

"Elizabeth Goudge re-creates life rather than dissects it . . . *Gentian Hill* will take its place beside other of her books, notably *Pilgrim's Inn*, for the pleasure of her wide circle of readers."
—*N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review*

Gentian Hill

AT ALL BOOKSTORES • $3.50

COWARD-McCANN, Inc.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

press is, or should be, the reflection. In 1811 an uninsured Hartford distillery burned down, and the *Courant* drew from the calamity proof of "the prudence of resorting to INSURANCE for security." The idea caught on, and a century later Hartford rebuilt San Francisco. But that date is well beyond the scope of Mr. Smith's admirable survey, which ends with the *Courant*'s tribute to the dead Lincoln.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES. FRONTIER GENERAL, by James W. Silver. Louisiana State University Press. $4.50. General Gaines was the Captain Crommelin of his day, with overtones of General Patton — he soldiered from 1795 to 1849, when he died of cholera at New Orleans; he fought Indians but believed in civilizing them rather than exterminating them; he was an authentic hero in a war that produced few heroes; he was twice wounded, but his lustiest, and probably most enjoyable, rows were with the War Department. Dr. Silver interprets this scorner of the brass, uniformed and ununiformed, in terms of his relation to America's westward expansion, the involvements of which Gaines appreciated far more fully and accurately than did most of his contemporaries. The book is of particular value for the light it throws on the state of the Army in a period to which a minimum of attention has been devoted — the era between the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico. One of Gaines's "radical" ideas was his conception of the essentiality of rail transportation to the nation's defense and growth. Altogether he was a lively, controversial, and significant figure, and Dr. Silver has rendered a signal service to history by resurrecting him.

NEW YORK AND THE STATE IT'S IN, by Keith Jennison. Sloane. $2.95. This repository of photographs with words adheres to the pattern of Mr. Jennison's "Vermont Is Where You Find It," "The Maine Idea," and "New Hampshire." You get some good pictures, rig up some good running captions, and serve. If you use the right ingredients and own the knack of blending them, you get a pleasant product. Mr. Jennison does. The method, if deftly followed, produces a unity and sequence rare in picture books, and the unity in this instance is not disturbed by the fact that the Empire State Building and an upstate silo stand cheek by jowl. This book will be equally at home and equally appreciated on a Third Avenue window-seat or in a Schaghticoke front parlor.

—JOHN T. WINTERICH.

The New Recordings

FREEDOM FOR SMALL BUSINESS

THE RECORD war will cease come March first, when RCA Victor begins making records for all three speeds. We will be left then with a long and tortured postwar readjustment, about which there will be more to say here later. Now is no time for recrimination. This column welcomes the RCA long playing 33 1/3 record and looks forward with enthusiasm to reviewing future RCA offerings.

From the beginning it has plainly seemed to this writer that the long playing record, in spite of faults both inherent and due to the inevitable shake-down period still obtaining, is the best bet in the classical field. That feeling has only been strengthened by continued daily comparison of the 45 system with the LP.

But there are other factors concerning LP that need menion. To me the most interesting is the extraordinary burst of small-company classical recording that LP has touched off. Before LP the few existing small record companies were constantly on the point of dissolution; their products rarely could equal those of the big companies. Now, via LP, a new and relatively brilliant future has opened for all sorts of specialized recording enterprises that formerly were out of the question, economically speaking.

Dozens of new record labels are appearing at 33 1/3 (abandoning the 78 entirely) and musical projects such as we could never have hoped for in the old days are suddenly and miraculously practicable and at a profit. The economics are simple. The small company finds the LP record enormously cheaper to make, store, package, distribute, and sell than the old 78. It lends itself ideally to enterprise on a limited scale. Moreover, due to the peculiar pressures of the record war, these small enterprises have had vital aid and comfort from large companies such as Columbia, instead of the usual slow strangulation. A final fillip: whereas the large companies are now committed to the heavy expense of making two or even three speeds for each recording, the small companies are free to concentrate on the economical LP alone.

A heartening situation! This column has always felt it vital that there be a place in the record field for small business, for specialized small-audience repertory, not in competition with the mass appeal recordings of the major companies. And this for most serious reasons. The limitation of an entertainment to mass appeal alone is terribly dangerous, for it becomes so easily a denial of individual freedom. We tend to make ominous ethical issues of these matters. If Bach is not for the billions—then down with Bach. What is not for the mass has no right to exist at all. It seems to me that our so-called free enterprise depends for its very freedom on the existence of small business and of minority interests.

The contrast between the progress of LP and the failure of another new medium, frequency-modulation radio, is then most interesting. Radio is far more dangerously mass-ridden than records. Radio now desperately needs small business for its own health as an entertainment medium, to check the opulent network monotony that has driven from the air almost every form of entertainment not of pure mass appeal. Instead, by annexing television, radio has further narrowed the tiny area in which small radio's minority interest can breathe. There can be no small operation in TV.

Frequency modulation, by making technically possible large numbers of local, interference-free, small independent stations, was a development with potentialities not unlike LP. But here, the implacable, overweening quadroply of the four networks, the small-minded small radio men who merely ape the big stations, have between them horribly botched this chance. FM as a medium of opportunity for new local radio initiative has been to date a painful flop in all but a minute number of cases. A different story from LP. —EDWARD TATNALL CANBY.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW EDITIONS

TWO recent notable additions to the Modern Library's increasingly valuable list are "The Latin Poets," edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, and "Montaigne: Selected Essays," edited by Blanchard Bates $1.25 each). Dean Godolphin has skimmed the cream of English translations of Latin verse—made by many hands during four centuries—with a view to giving the readers of his collection some idea of the character and development of Latin poetry (and its influence on English poetry) from the work of Valerius Aeditus and Quintus Lutatius Catulus down to Hadrian's "Animula, vagula, blandula," and the famous, anonymous "Vigil of Venus," with the haunting refrain that has been so variously rendered by so many ambitious translators. Professor Bates, following in the steps of George B. Ives, E. J. Trechman, and Jacob Zeitlin, has built his translation of Montaigne—limited here to twenty-five carefully selected essays — upon the foundation of Charles Cotton's vigorous, straightforward version, which is superior to Florio's on all counts but that of fame. Each of these volumes, made of lasting stuff, is the kind of book to which one can return again and again, for a few minutes or an hour or two, always sure of finding pleasure and refreshment.

Most of what Dean Godolphin gives us, between the terminal items mentioned above, is what we should expect to find — a generous sampling of Catullus, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Tribulus, Propertius, Ovid, Juvenal, and Martial. In addition, we have Sulpicia's six poems, very freely but most happily translated by James Grainger; Persius's first satire, some 350 lines from the "Astronomica" of Manilius (A. E. Housman's specialty), Statius on sleep, several passages from Seneca, and two brief cuttings from Lucan.

What we are reading in every case, of course, is more or less far removed from the original. Virgil and Lucretius and Ovid speak here with the accents of John Dryden; the voices of Juvenal and Persius blend with that of William Gifford; Catullus inspires a dozen writers to sing in English; Horace challenges a score to match their skill against his, and Thomas Parnell plays his own elaborate variations on the theme of the "Previglium Veneris." But the editor has chosen his versions with discrimination as well as knowledge. I only regret that explanatory notes were deemed unnecessary, for a reader who does not immediately identify Procris, Eriphyle, Pasiphae, and Evadne—for example—is bound to be puzzled when he meets them in Virgil's underworld, and the same reader will stumble at the beginning of Persius, if he does not recognize Polydamus and Labea, and will continue to stumble if he has no notes to aid him, as, indeed, he will again when he comes to Juvenal.

THOSE who know Montaigne will be glad to add Mr. Bates's excellent volume to their other editions of an always entertaining author; those who have yet to enjoy the skeptical essayist cannot do better than make his acquaintance in Mr. Bates's pages. His introduction informs the reader without cramming him. The chosen essays show Montaigne's development as thinker and writer during his long, fascinating investigation of himself, and each is valuable for its own sake. No "fig-leaves" spot the text, as in the case of the Ives edition. Nor could one ask for plainer, more readable English than Mr. Bates's revision of W. C. Hazlitt's revision of Charles Cotton's translation of Montaigne's own admirable prose—which did so much, with that of Amyot and Calvin, to advance the fortunes of the French language.

Still another revised edition of Wells's "Outline of History" (Garden City, $2.95) makes its appearance. Raymond Postgate has contributed to the story of the beginnings of the Second World War and written the history of the war itself. We are told that the Soviet Union, alone among the great powers, made "serious endeavors" to prevent war. The whole work, now purged of many early errors and broadly useful, is a remarkable monument to faith—to the triumph of optimism over the awful record which the author had to confront and set down. . . . William Faulkner's "Intruder in the Dust" (Signet, 25¢) is one of his most interesting performances, as a story, as a brilliant study of character, and as a controversial analysis of a vital social problem. At their best his sentences grow and branch like thought; at their worst they sprawl.

—BEN RAY REDMAN.

"If you liked a book like The Egg and I *you will enjoy this one."*—ATLANTA JOURNAL

Backwoods Teacher

by Joseph Nelson

The hilarious, invigorating and frequently astonishing record of one year in the lives of an Ozark schoolteacher and his wife.

"This is the best book I have ever read about the people of the Ozarks who are, to me, the most fascinating people in the United States. It contains the humor of human behavior in its finest form."—H. ALLEN SMITH

"A story which has the drive of a fine novel as it develops a comedy of character which keeps the reader chuckling. A thread of romance runs through the year, and tragedy is always at the writer's elbow. Yet it is a story of high hearts. You chuckle and roar, and ask 'what next?' "—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

"Mr. Nelson tells enough of phonology, semantics, superstitions, religions, social customs . . . to make 'Backwoods Teacher' an interesting and important work for students of Americana. Yet seldom do his descriptions of Ozark characters interfere with his story and never do they submerge the characters."

—HARRIETTE SIMPSON ARNOW,
Saturday Review of Literature

At all bookstores • $3.00

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

Philadelphia • New York

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Seeing Things

THE INCOMPARABLE DANNY

COMEDIANS are entitled to more freedoms than were thought of at Argentia Bay. Among these count, first of all, freedom from awe. We would not cherish comedians as we do if they were respectful in our fashion. We want them to take nothing seriously except the winning of laughs. We expect a banana peel to be their substitute for a carpet. Inasmuch as we prize them for treating men irreverently, we cannot be surprised when they approach classics with the same irreverence, since after all a classic is only the work of a man who chanced to be inspired.

Did Bobby Clark stand Molière on his head when four years ago he gurgled, ogled, and cavorted in the finest Clarkian tradition through "The Would-Be Gentleman"? He did, and by doing so sent happy theatregoers rolling down the aisles. Now it is Gogol's turn to learn posthumously (when the learning, we trust, is painless) that a dead comic dramatist, however great, is no match for a great comedian who happens to be alive. Danny Kaye's version of "The Inspector General"* makes this Technicolor clear in its every goofy and hilarious sequence.

The plot in its basic idea remains Gogol's story of what happens when a penniless stranger in a village is mistaken by the corrupt local officials for a government agent who is rumored to be traveling incognito. In the film as in the comedy, the stranger is kowtowed to and overwhelmed with bribes. But, thereafter, all resemblance between Gogol's "The Inspector General" and Danny Kaye's is, as they say in novels, purely coincidental.

The scene itself is no longer Imperial Russia. Nor is it really, in spite of its Napoleonic costumes, a Europe in which Napoleon would feel at home. Instead, it is a zany's paradise, a kingdom of nonsense, a realm of the ridiculous established and maintained for the sole purpose of displaying the talents of its First Citizen, Danny Kaye. This is as it should be, as it was bound to be, and more than satisfactory to moviegoers, who may or may not be students of Gogol but who are happily enrolled among Danny's devotees.

No clairvoyance is needed to understand why these devotees (among whom I count myself) should be as numerous, far-flung, and enthusiastic as they are. Mr. Kaye's gifts are so outstanding and unique that by now even the State Department must have recognized them. Certainly it should have done so, because no American has proved a more popular ambassador to the United Kingdom than he. His sojourns in Britain have borne a closer resemblance to royal progresses than visits. He did not play the Palladium in London; he was in residence there. Wherever he traveled in Scotland or the provinces he was mobbed by admirers, who not only crowded to see him on the stage but came, thousands strong, to serenade him at his hotels. British and American humor is not always interchangeable. And Britain and the United States have often been at odds in their foreign policies since the end of the war. But when it comes to Danny Kaye the two nations have been as one and maintained the most united of fronts.

PERHAPS an explanation for Mr. Kaye's being in himself an English-Speaking Union lies in the fact that both the U.K. and the U.S. dote on Gilbert and Sullivan and that Mr. Kaye possesses certain endowments which would make him a valued addition to the D'Oyly Carte Company. He is, of course, the most adroit master of patter-songs to have come out of present-day America. There is something Gilbertian about the tongue-twisters his wife, Sylvia Fine, writes for him even though her nonsense is madder than Gilbert's ever thought of being. The point of similarity is that none of her ingenious rhymes, dependent as they are upon words which would cause lesser men to gulp and stutter,

Danny Kaye—"rubber, all rubber, and seldom in repose."

*THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, screen play by Philip Rapp and Harry Kurnitz, most remotely based upon Nikolai Gogol's classic. Directed by Henry Koster. Songs and lyrics by Sylvia Fine. Produced by Jerry Wald for Warner Brothers. With a cast including Danny Kaye, Gene Lockhart, Elsa Lanchester, Walter Slezak, Walter Catlett, Barbara Bates, Alan Hale, Rhys Williams, etc. At the Strand Theatre, New York City.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can trip Mr. Kaye's tongue or exhaust his lungs. He rises to meet these challenges with the same precision, audacity, and dexterity Martyn Green shows when racing through "I've Got a Little List" or "I Am the Very Model of a Modern Major-General."

Mr. Kaye's talents begin rather than end with his triumph of mind and mouth over patter. Some people are described as having gimlet eyes; Mr. Kaye has gimlet ears. No accent, alien or domestic, is safe from his mimicry or beyond his command. A Berlitz school could not teach more languages than he has at his disposal. Although his Russian, French, English, Gypsy, or Southern may be synthetic, they sound authentic when he sings or speaks them.

HIS face is as hospitable to new expressions as his lips are to foreign accents. It is rubber, all rubber, and seldom in repose. Did Janus win his fame for having a measly two faces? The number of Mr. Kaye's countenances is uncountable. Only Fernandel, the hero of Philippe Halsman's photographic interview "The Frenchman," can claim so large and variable a repertoire. At the drop of a word, Mr. Kaye's chin can secede, his forehead revolt, his eyes disappear, and his smooth cheeks become lost in wrinkles. He is not one man; he is many, sometimes simultaneously, as he demonstrates in his new picture in the uproarious montage "Soliloquy for Three Heads." Moreover, he can be several animals, too. Let a horse, a rabbit, or a dog, for example, cross his path in "The Inspector General" and, before we know it, we are seeing double because he has succeeded in making himself look like them.

If Mr. Kaye's face and voice are always in a state of flux, so, for the most part, is his personality. The adaptability he displayed in "The Secret Lives of Walter Mitty" never deserts him. In "The Inspector General" this chameleon quality is put to new and delectable uses. Mr. Kaye is forever changing, yet staying just enough within the outlines of the central character to meet the needs of the plot. First shown as the timid and ragged assistant to the barker of a medicine-show, he must outgrow his timidity, discard his rags, and try to carry himself with sufficient authority in the borrowed uniform of a chief of police to convince the yokels that he is truly an inspector general.

None of these transitions confronts Mr. Kaye with any problems. He takes them all easily in his stride. But, quite rightly, he, his writers, and his director see to it that he is not held down to what is ordinarily described as "straight" acting. In its place he

Memories

By Carole Clay Osborne

WORLD—Do you see the hill?
Do you see how desolate it stands
in the cold winter light?
Bleak and barren
and not a blade of grass breathing.
The frost scars it and the cold winds
blow over it uncaring.
Yet—It was not always so.

The hill remembers the first day of spring
When it wore a new green hat trimmed with violets.
The hot summer sun that warmed it to the core,
And tickled its slanting body with roots
of growing things,
The kind man, the farmer, who trimmed its
unkempt tresses and made it a
proud hill.

But perhaps the best memory of all is the night
the lovers came
And the brown blades of grass stood up like sentinels
in the half-moonlight,
While a wild heart beat against a warm chest.

Yes—Then the hill stored beauty in its breast,
To shield it against the uncaring winter.

SCREEN

GENE TIERNEY
RICHARD CONTE
JOSE FERRER
CHARLES BICKFORD
IN
"Whirlpool"
20th Century-Fox

— ON STAGE —
THE COPACABANA REVUE
STARRING
ANDY RUSSELL
WITH
DELLA RUSSELL
ROXY 7th AVE. & 50th ST.

STAGE

CRITICS' AWARD FOR BEST MUSICAL
RICHARD RODGERS & OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd
present in association with
LELAND HAYWARD & JOSHUA LOGAN
MARY MARTIN · EZIO PINZA
In A New Musical Play
South Pacific
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd
Book by
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd & JOSHUA LOGAN
Adapted from JAMES A. MICHENER'S Pulitzer Prize Winning "TALES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC"
Directed by JOSHUA LOGAN
Scenery & Lighting by Jo Mielziner
with MYRON McCORMICK
MAJESTIC THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25

Pulitzer Prize Critics' Award
death of a Salesman
NEW YORK
Morosco Theatre
217 W. 45th St.
CHICAGO
Erlanger Theatre
127 N. Clark St.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

substitutes a kind of acting which can only be identified as "oblique." Fortunately, he is always darting off here and there in hot pursuit of nonsense. He refuses to stay on the expected road. His incessant and unpredictable departures from it, however, turn out to be excursions rather than digressions. They lead us to some of his most inspired lunacies.

Mr. Kaye's energy is something any powerhouse would envy. To whatever he is doing—singing, dancing, or clowning—he gives himself with explosive completeness. The paradox he presents is that a force so combustive should be contained in so seemingly neat and dapper a man. The lovable, everyday, human qualities of wisdom, benevolence, resignation, or even disenchantment, which some of the great older comics have possessed, are not his. He is at once the product and expression of different and more nervous times. Even so, he can win laughs with the best of his predecessors. It is in their proud and select company that he belongs. His is a versatility most of them could not claim, and a technical skill they have reason to covet.

—JOHN MASON BROWN.

"A BRIGHT, CHEERFUL AND BOUNCING SHOW!"
— Richard Watts Jr., Post
Texas, Li'l Darlin'
New Musical Hit
with KENNY DELMAR
MARK HELLINGER THEATRE
B'way & 51 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Your Aunt Emma deserves..
"DETECTIVE STORY"
The SIDNEY KINGSLEY Hit starring RALPH BELLAMY with Anne Burr. Evgs. $4.80 to 1.20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday $3.60 to 1.20. Tax Included.
HUDSON THEATRE 147 West 44th St. N. Y. 18

THE THEATRE GUILD & JOHN C. WILSON present
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE
I KNOW MY LOVE
A play by S. N. BEHRMAN
Adapted from "Aupres de ma Blonde" by MARCEL ACHARD
SAM S. SHUBERT Thea., 44 Street West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30, Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Are you looking for a publisher?
We consider book mss. of every type; ask for free Booklet D.
VANTAGE PRESS, Inc.
35 So. William St., New York 4

The Film Forum

GLOBAL ADVENTURES

***The Saturday Review*'s Weekly Guide to Selected 16mm. Sound Films.**

EDITOR'S NOTE: *It takes all kinds of people to make a world. Some want to climb to the top of the earth's peaks, track down its wild animals, and explore its mysterious, little-known places. Other people want only to know what happened, how things looked. For the benefit of the rest of the world the motion picture records the adventures of a few hearty and daring men.*

From the little we have seen of television, our guess is that films of this kind would raise the technical, not to mention content, standards of video "adventure" programs by a hundredfold. Perhaps readers will want to urge their local television stations to provide entertainment of this kind for juveniles and adults. The films are also available for theatrical showings, with the exception of "African Big Game," which is available only for 16mm., non-theatrical showings.

SPELUNKING

Produced and distributed by A. F. Films, 1600 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Sale price, $65. Rental, consult your nearby 16mm. film library. (20 min.)

Something quite new in sport and science is presented in this film about cave exploring, or as it is officially called, speleology. The underworld expedition takes place in the Alps region of France. Equipped with a two-way telephone (one person remains outside the pit to relay important weather information), with head lamps, safety ropes, and other necessary supplies, this group had the additional burden of generators, lighting equipment, and cameras. "Spelunking" is in fact the first film record of its kind.

Legend says that this is a bottomless pit, yet after a perilous descent of 170 feet, the bottom of the cave is reached, and once again scientific accuracy has defeated superstition. Here we see strange beauty, unlike anything on earth yet part of the earth. The film delicately balances its two themes: on the one hand, it provides the direct and simple thrills of adventure; on the other, it indicates man's fear of the unknown, his unending curiosity and restless spirit, which again lead him to knowledge.

"Spelunking" could hardly be a more interesting and unusual film, nor could its treatment be more intelligently and sensitively devised. The background music is excellent and the photography impressive. It is a film that can be seen several times with enjoyment and interest.

DAREDEVILS OF THE ALPS

Produced and distributed by A. F. Films, see column one. Sale, $65. Rental, consult your nearby 16mm. film library. (20 min.)

This film concerns an expedition to the tops of five straight-walled peaks of the "Devil's Needles" near Mont Blanc in the Alps—as dangerous and daring an adventure as any of us could want to stay home from. It suffers from some unnecessary repetition, but on the whole is much superior to the usual outdoor adventure film.

AFRICAN BIG GAME

Produced and distributed by A. F. Films, see column one. Sale, $65. Rental, consult your nearby 16mm. film library. (20 min.)

The camera takes us into the Chad region of French Equatorial Africa, where the hunt is on. And the game is varied — crocodiles, ostriches, leopards, buffalo, antelopes, and more. Through salt beds an elephant herd is trailed and a six-ton mammoth with tusks a yard long is killed. It means food for the natives, trophies for the hunters.

The natural sounds and spontaneous actions of men and animals in the film help make it a real eye-witness experience for the audience. Photography is again above par. "African Big Game," like nearly all the other A. F. releases, makes adventure meaningful and succeeds in making learning the exciting adventure that it should be for old and young alike.

HERMITS OF THE SKY. Produced and distributed by A. F. Films, see column one. Sale, $32.50. Rental, consult your nearby 16mm. film library. (10 min.) Life at one of the most unusual observatories in the world, where four volunteer astronomy workers spend nine snow-bound months out of the year in a scientific "castle" in the Alps.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. Produced and distributed by the British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Sale, $27.50. Rental, consult your nearby 16mm. film library. (11 min.) A matter-of-fact account of life and work at the British meteorological station in Antarctica, where important weather data is radioed out to ships at sea and the surroundings are, to say the least, unusual.

—CECILE STARR.

For information about the purchase or rental of any films, please write to Film Department, The Saturday Review, 25 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Continued from page 8)

makes not only for injustice but for inevitable cruelty, then we are helping to create an evil, and, as willing creators of an evil, we have evil in us.

When I say that I have a right to choose the people I want to associate with, I make a true judgment if I imply that I make my choice in terms of the qualities of those I choose. But when I say that I don't want to associate with Jews, I actually imply something quite different. I imply that I don't even stop to consider them as individuals. I shut my eyes and say: "The whole bunch is not for me!"

Magnify this: let every individual say to himself: "I choose my associates by first excluding a whole group of people whom I don't know and don't intend to know," and a cultural pattern is created that is fraught with the profoundest evil.

This is what ordinary, kindly people, with their seemingly harmless streak of racial prejudice, do: they permit the immoral principle *of condemning people in the mass* to take root in society. Once that principle takes root, other things inevitably follow. It becomes then a permitted thing to look down upon certain groups of people. When this permitted way of looking down becomes an established habit, the consequent habit follows: of regarding these despised people as permitted objects of insult and humiliation. Then the next thing follows: these people—because they are in effect rightless—provide an outlet for pent-up hostilities. They become whipping boys for those members of the dominant group who need to project their frustrations upon others. When society makes an area where hostilities can freely be vented on others it provides for its own moral disintegration.

He who permits evil commits evil. This is what makes for the haunting sense of guilt in our culture. Many a member of the dominant group will earnestly aver that *he* never intended it that Negroes should be insulted and maltreated on buses, in railroad stations, and on public streets; that *he* never intended it that Mexican-Americans should be brutally beaten up; that *his* heart is sore and ashamed when he reads of the defiling of Jewish synagogues by hoodlums. He did not intend these things. *But he created the social sanction for these things.* By adopting a twisted principle of human association he and the people like him opened the Pandora's box out of which have flown the intolerances and cruelties that have defiled our culture.

There is a deep wisdom in the nega-

The aims of the drama through the ages, from *Sophocles* to *Eliot*

THE Idea OF A Theater

BY FRANCIS FERGUSSON

AN ORIGINAL and beautifully written study of the changing philosophical concepts of the theater. A critical analysis of 10 great plays, each of which illustrates for its own time man's varying ideas of himself and the world in which he meets his fate—*Oedipus Rex, Bérénice, Tristan und Isolde, Hamlet, Ghosts, The Cherry Orchard, Six Characters in Search of an Author, The Infernal Machine, Noah,* and *Murder in the Cathedral.*

The author demonstrates that the intent of the drama is always the same—to hold a mirror up to nature, using a conception of human life which is acceptable in the playwright's own time. With essays on Plot and Action, The Notion of Analogy, and The Histrionic Sensibility. $3.75

At your bookstore
PRINCETON University Press

Reprint from N. Y. Times Friday, December 23rd

We didn't say this... Reader's Digest* did!

New York Radio as it should be

Brassy programs and commercials griped one man so much he started his own New York station—to broadcast good music only, with short, polite commercials placed where they wouldn't interfere with programs.

January Reader's Digest (now on sale at all newsstands) tells how Ira Hirschmann's WABF is dumbfounding the radio world by succeeding on the "crazy" idea of *respecting* the listener.

Get your Digest today—35 articles of lasting interest, condensed from leading magazines and current books.

*to approximately 50 million readers

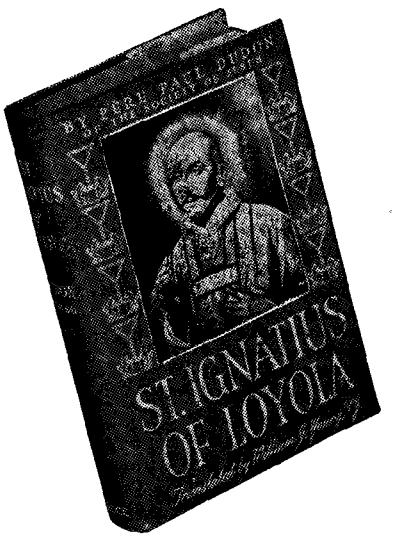
WABF
99.5 on your FM dial

Help Send Food for the Mind . . . .

• Your contribution to the new CARE-UNESCO Book Program will replenish the war-wrecked libraries of Europe and Asia with the latest scientific and technical books in English. Full information available. **CARE, 20 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y.**

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New, discerning portrait of the man who founded the Jesuits



ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA

PAUL DUDON, S.J.

Now translated into English is this great classic which was acclaimed in its original French edition as the most complete and authentic life of St. Ignatius. Many years of research in previously untapped Jesuit archives and Loyola family records brings out intimate details of the Saint's life and an entirely new concept of his personality. There is high scholarship in this modern view of Ignatius' times, his place among his contemporaries, and his far-reaching influence.

". . . exceptionally well done . . . worthy of careful reading. . . ."—*Cleveland Press.*

". . . thoroughly documented and realistically presented. . . ." —*Chicago Daily News.*

$5.00

At your bookstore

THE BRUCE PUBLISHING CO.

MILWAUKEE 1

New York 18 **Chicago 6**

tive clause of the confession: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done." The moral sickness that is in most prejudiced people of the dominant group is that they have learned to stand by and do nothing. They do not go to lynchings, but they do nothing to create a condition of human dignity that would make lynchings impossible. The reason why they do not create such a condition of human dignity is that in their heart of hearts they do not believe in the equal right of all human beings to human dignity. Deep and seemingly ineradicable in them is this twisted view of their fellow men. This is the intellectual and moral sickness in them. Out of this sickness comes their effortlessness, and out of their effortlessness come the revolting cruelties of our culture.

WE have become familiar through psychiatry with one peculiar pattern of inertia: the inertia that comes from two conflicting and compulsive drives which, because they are conflicting, make it impossible for the individual to do anything. The irresistible force meets the immovable body within a human mind that cannot seem to throw the weight of decision on one side or the other. Out of such inability to resolve a conflict comes one pattern of neurosis: neurotic inertia. If we look long enough at this pattern it may afford us a peculiar insight into the kind of social inertia we have just mentioned. This type of inertia cannot technically be called a neurosis, but, existent in multitudes of citizens, it pulls down the standard of their common behavior and makes for an increasing obtuseness toward moral values. Caught between ideals that they cannot give up and habits and practices that are equally entrenched, they develop a protective unresponsiveness to events within their society that should properly fill them with horror and induce action. But they do not know how to act nor what price they might have to pay for action. Hence they cannot feel an appropriate responsibility for action. Consciously or subconsciously, the sense of responsibility is dimmed out in them. The power to feel is blurred. The issue is befogged by rationalization. The more often this inertia-response is made, the more satisfactorily, in short-range terms, it reduces the conscious unhappiness and guilt of the person who makes it, and the easier it is to make it on the next similar occasion. So the guilt feeling is diminished on the surface, but the guilt remains and works its corruption at a deeper level of consciousness.

Thus it is the mild and gentle people of prejudice, with their compulsive effortlessness, who must bear the burden of the moral guilt. They have given the green light, and the legion of low hostilities has broken through on the run.

"The corruption of the best is the worst of corruptions." It is the college president who earnestly justifies the quota system who is inwardly corrupt, because, supposedly enlisted in the age-long struggle for human dignity (the Great Tradition), he rationalizes himself out of the struggle when it goes counter to the local mores and the prejudices of his board. It is the minister of the church who timidly suggests that Negroes go elsewhere who is inwardly corrupt, because he denies the Master he asks people to serve. It is the respectable people who would not dream of letting a Negro enter by the front door who are inwardly corrupt because they are willing to insult without even knowing that they insult.

What prejudice does to the prejudiced is, in subtler or in grosser ways, to work this inner corruption. This is the image we need to build of the people who claim white supremacy and Christian superiority. They are intellectually and morally sick people. What is worse, they are sick people who try to make their own sickness the measure of their society's health.

H. A. Overstreet, professor emeritus of philosophy at the City College of New York, is author of "The Mature Mind," and other books.

The Bird or the Fruit

By James Broughton

HE OWNED a goose and an apple tree,
two foods he liked best in the world.
But every ripe apple that fell to the ground
his goose got up early to eat.
O which shall I keep:
the bird or the fruit?

He built a fence round his apple tree,
his goose flew over before he was up.
He hung a net below the boughs,
she worked all night and pulled it down.
O which shall I keep:
the bird or the fruit?

He chopped to the ground his apple tree,
one food he liked best in the world.
But his goose in anger flew away
and he sat alone in his yard.
O which shall I keep:
the bird or the fruit?

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The World of Rand McNally

HARLAND MANCHESTER

DURING the great Chicago fire in 1871, a young Scotch-Irish immigrant named Andrew McNally watched his printing shop — bought with many years' savings—go up in flames. Within three hours after the walls caved in, however, he and a partner named William H. Rand had bought the only available printing shop in town at three times its value. The second day after the fire a rush order of paper arrived from Philadelphia. And the next day Rand and McNally had their new presses rolling.

Rand McNally & Company has been going the same hot pace ever since. It has become a leading book publisher, particularly in the textbook and juvenile fields, but preeminent the world over as a map maker.

To generations of school children, motorists, businessmen, and adventurers, the words "Rand McNally" and "maps" have been interchangeable. Lindbergh carried an RM map on his famous flight; Piccard took one into the stratosphere; a boatload of refugees fleeing Java before the oncoming Japanese plotted their course to Australia with an RM pocket atlas. Rand McNally has produced something in the neighborhood of four billion maps and globes, and is now turning them out at the rate of about 150 million every year.

Andrew McNally, who learned the printing trade in County Armagh, Ireland, had no idea of becoming a map maker when he arrived in Chicago, stony-broke, at the age of twenty-three. He and Rand, who also was a printer, joined forces in 1864. One of their first big jobs was printing timetables and tickets for railroads. Then it occurred to them that ticket buyers might want to know something about where they were going, so they introduced maps of the rapidly expanding railway system. The railway companies were eager customers, because the more people looked at their maps, the more they wanted to go somewhere.

In those days most maps were made by the expensive lithographic process; they often cost from five to ten dollars. Andrew McNally had brought with him a faster production method—the wax engraving process, which had been in limited use for some years. This slashed the price of maps and made it cheaper to keep the plates up to date (when new towns sprang up or boundaries were changed, patches could be inserted). Before long, thanks largely to Rand and McNally, everyone could own a map—a fact of great interest to adventurous young men seeking their fortune in the great westward drive.

Then came the horseless carriage. Its begoggled pioneers frequently got lost on wagon roads between cities—there were no maps to guide them. In June 1908 one of these pioneers shook the confetti from his hat and helped his bride into a Packard at the corner of Jackson Boulevard and Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He was another Andrew McNally, the grandson of the company founder, and for a honeymoon trip the couple set out to map the road between Chicago and Milwaukee. At every puzzling intersection he took a picture with a big box camera. Later, in the drafting room, a white arrow was painted on the photograph to indicate the route. These road guides were published in bulky volumes. Rand McNally's Chicago-to-New York Photo Auto Guide, printed in 1909, ran to 200 pages, sold for five dollars, and contained about 350 halftones of intersections. Since paved roads were almost unheard of, some guide books showed different routes for wet and dry weather.

A really ambitious motorist in those days had to spend a large sum for photo guide books, and they made cumbersome cargo. McNally and John G. Brink, a veteran road-mapper who is still with the firm, got the idea of sending men out to tack cardboard symbols on telephone poles along the way, so the symbols could be used on road maps instead of expensive halftones. The idea caught on, and soon Rand McNally and other organizations were marking motor routes all over the country. There were red-white-and-blue striped cards for the Lincoln Highway, a reproduction of Old Faithful for the Yellowstone Trail, and so on. Rand McNally's slogan was "Follow the Blazed Trail," and its road-map drafting room is still called the "blazed trail department."

THE cardboard signs didn't last long. Small boys swiped them and telephone linemen tore them with their climbers. So the symbols were then painted, and drivers were told to "Follow the Painted Poles." Numbered highways followed, a great boon to map makers, and finally, in the middle Twenties, the U. S. Highway System was adopted—not, as many people think, by the Federal Government, but by the American Association of State Highway Officials.

Now, in its highway division alone, Rand McNally turns out about fifty

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

million maps a year. Many of these are made for free distribution by oil firms. Such maps are never finished. Myriad changes are made every year.

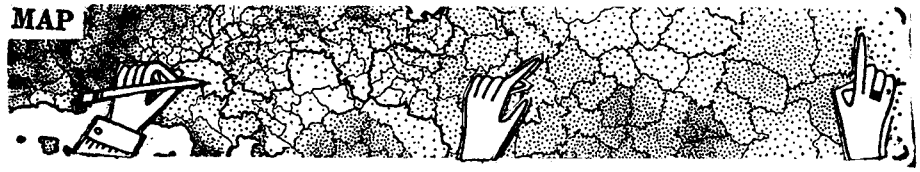
Meanwhile other experts in Rand McNally's staff of 2,000 have been concerned with the boundary-changing ambitions of the Kaiser, Hitler, and Stalin, the shifting status of India, Palestine, and other countries. World War II brought a tremendous demand for maps. In a talk to the nation soon after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt told his hearers to "spread before you a map of the world." The map stores were stampeded. A man rushed into Rand McNally's shop at Rockefeller Center, ripped a world map off the wall and asked, "How much do I owe you?" The firm promised buyers of globes that when things settled down they would send them decalcomania patches with which they could bring the world up to date.

ONE of Rand McNally's biggest problems is when to recognize territorial changes. When Japan created Manchukuo, Rand McNally "recognized" the de facto government by changing its map, running counter to the stand of the U. S. State Department. As a result, a Chinese consul haunted the Chicago office for months. The U. S. Government has not recognized the Soviet acquisition of the three Baltic states, but Rand McNally has cartographically conceded them.

"We have to be realists," explains Dr. Carl Mapes, chief map editor. "We take no political stand, but a businessman or tourist who buys a map has to know what government he has to deal with."

Despite the firm's efforts to be nonpolitical, it is fully aware of its responsibilities. Last year there was a widespread rumor that Rand McNally had suddenly stopped making maps of Europe, with the implication that they had inside knowledge of an imminent war. The firm made every effort to scotch the gossip, pointing out that if they expected war they would double production, not suspend it. Rand McNally maintains a special representative in Washington, Helmuth Bay, who deals with the State Department and with foreign embassies on all ticklish matters of conflicting claims.

Aerial photography, greatly stepped up during World War II, has had an immense effect upon the speed and accuracy of map making. It has been estimated that it would take a hundred years of ground work to duplicate the wartime work of the aerial mappers. A particular boon has been the Air Force Tri-Metrogon camera: one lens points straight down, and the two others, shooting diagonally, enable a plane to photograph a wide belt with



each flight (a special projection device corrects the distortion of the angled shots). Map data from flying cameras has been available for only a decade or so, and there are still vast areas of the earth's surface to be covered. But witness some of the significant results to date: a military map of Alaska was completed within a year; the outlines of many Pacific islands have been redrawn; erroneous maps of the Australian coast dating from 1888 were corrected.

The first thing a visitor to a map plant learns is that there is no such thing as a complete map. If all known geographical data could be crowded into a single map, it would be as cluttered and confusing as a tropical jungle. Rand McNally's "master map" of the United States, which measures sixteen and a half feet long by ten and a half feet high, is its most nearly complete. Used by many business firms, it carries all possible data of commercial value and also leaves room for the user to make notations.

In making smaller maps, the big problem is not how much you can crowd in, but how much you can leave out. Rand McNally never designs a map without knowing who is going to use it and for what purpose. The firm has prepared a special "trading area map," for example, which leaves out all railways, highways, and mountains, and carves the country up for businessmen into hundreds of small regions with their commercial capitals. A sales manager can tell from a glance at this map that for seventeen counties in Southwest Kansas, Dodge City is the big distributing center, while that area and several others are dominated by the master capital of Wichita.

As for accuracy, all maps are compromises. First you peel the globe, so to speak, and flatten the skin out in one of several ways which have been invented to lessen the distortion which cannot be prevented. Then you draw boundaries and shore lines where they are believed to be, and in mapping little-known regions consult previous maps. It is an old trick of map makers to introduce small intentional errors in remote regions as a trap for plagiarists. Years ago, one Rand McNally draftsman wrote his name, spelled backwards, on an obscure little lake. It still bears the odd name.

Anyone who thinks American life has jelled in a permanent mold should take a look at the department which keeps Rand McNally's Commercial Atlas up to date. Every year, more than 20,000 cards are sent out to postmasters, asking for population and other data. As a result of these and other queries, close to 100,000 changes a year are made in this volume. Somber reports come in like: "Eastman, Okla., all gone. Schoolhouse moved, stores burned." A man in Northern Michigan replies that the town population consists of himself, his wife, his hound dog, and 4,000 snowshoe rabbits. A Southern town noted for its girls' school reports a population increase "due to the new Army camp."

Rand McNally publishes many maps, atlases, and globes for schools and colleges. Beginners in school have always had simple textbooks, but until recently the same maps, confusing for small fry, have been used for all grades. Now Rand McNally has introduced graded maps, starting with simple ones and including more complex symbols as the child advances.

The old Mercator projection, in which the lines of longitude, instead of meeting at the poles, are shown parallel to one another so that the poles are, in effect, pulled out into lines as long as the equator, is used sparingly by Rand McNally. Because of its grotesquely swollen Northern and Southern areas they hold it responsible for much misinformation.

Rand McNally's biggest map is a thirty-foot globe mounted in the lobby of the *Christian Science Monitor* Building in Boston. The world is etched in glass on the inside of the illuminated hollow ball, and it's the only globe in the world which visitors walk inside to view. Other giant RM globes, ten to twelve feet in diameter, stand in the Miami Airport, the Waterman Building at Mobile, Ala., and the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.

CURRENT president of Rand McNally is Andrew McNally III, who is forty, sandy-haired, and pleasant. As an Army captain during the war he supervised the training of a large force in making military maps of various war theatres. When peace came, he took over the company helm, while the second Andrew, now in his sixties and board chairman, began to relax. Co-founder Rand left the firm in the 1890's, allowing the McNallys to carry on. Four McNally kin are now with the firm. Andrew III is considered the hardest-working man in the organization, and can often be

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

found in the press room in his shirtsleeves at midnight. "The reason this business stays in the family," he says, "is that we never got rich enough to neglect it. We have to watch the details."

People dump many problems in Rand McNally's lap, and the firm is glad to settle them if it can. Chicago pigeon racers wanted accurate distances from various lofts in the city to the starting point, for the purpose of handicapping. Rand McNally supplied them. A radio man needed to know the exact geographical center of New York City. Rand McNally found the spot in an obscure part of Queens. A pregnant woman wanted a highway route to the West Coast with a hospital at least every 100 miles. Rand McNally refused to take the responsibility.

Radio's giveaway quiz programs are a thorn in the usually patient side of Rand McNally. When a geographical question is involved, RM's New York office often gets as many as 500 phone calls. One contest called for the name of a town, which among other requirements, had to be on the Atlantic seaboard. A woman who supplied a Pennsylvania place-name lost out. Named as arbiter, Rand McNally ruled that Pennsylvania was not a seaboard state, and the woman's lawyer threatened to sue the map company.

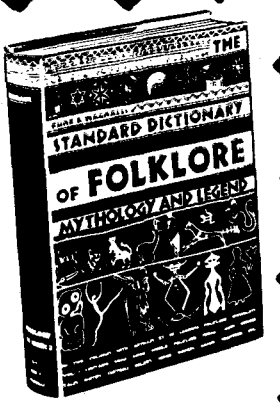
Several Rand McNally graduates have gone out to found other map firms which have become famous. In 1900 Caleb S. Hammond left Rand McNally to found the noted New York firm now run by his grandson. Louis Andrews, founder of the American Map Company, learned his trade with Rand McNally, and Harry M. Gousha, another graduate, founded a firm which is now one of Rand McNally's biggest competitors in the road-map business.

It seems to be difficult for a writer to turn out a musical comedy or a radio program without giving Rand McNally a free plug. When the American tourist in "Brigadoon" finds the Scottish "ghost town," he exclaims, "Wait until Rand and McNally hear about this!" Bing Crosby, in a network show, said he was looking for a lake where the fishing was so good that Rand wouldn't even tell McNally about it. And Bea Lillie remarks that when it comes to geography, she hardly knows her Rand from her McNally.

Andrew McNally is surprised and pleased when he hears these things, and sometimes wonders why they don't mention some other map maker. People at Rand McNally have no time for drum-beating; they are too busy keeping up with a world which won't stay put.

"The master work, I believe, not merely in its field . . . but in all of the many fields it covers."—*Joseph Henry Jackson*

"Absolutely essential for all libraries. Cannot sufficiently praise..."—*Elaine Lambert Lewis* in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*



FOR THE first time, the folklore, mythology, and legend of the peoples and the cultures of the world—both ancient and contemporary—are gathered into one comprehensive overall survey: representative motifs and types, gods, heroes, demons, and "little people", dances, rimes, and stories, regional articles . . . basic human articles on such subjects as childbirth, adultery, burial, universal gestures . . . down to modern industrial lore. *Volume I, A-I, with articles and definitions by 30 of the world's foremost folklorists, anthropologists, and comparative religionists covering American, European, Asiatic, Oceanic, and African fields.* $7.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY

OF FOLKLORE
MYTHOLOGY AND LEGEND

Edited by Maria Leach

". . . an indispensable reference work for students of the sciences of mankind." *Psychiatric Quarterly*

"It will take its place proudly on many shelves beside Sir James Frazer's *The Golden Bough*." *Sterling North*

Basic Reference Books For Everyone

FUNK & WAGNALLS
NEW COLLEGE STANDARD DICTIONARY *EMPHATYPE EDITION*
$5.50 plain, $6.00 thumb-indexed
Red leather, gold tooled gift edition, $12.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS
NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY — UNABRIDGED
Buckram binding, $25.00
Sheepskin, $30.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS
NEW STANDARD BIBLE DICTIONARY
Illustrated, $6.00

STANDARD HANDBOOK OF SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS
By James C. Fernald, $3.00

YOUNG'S ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE
plain $10.00, thumb-indexed $10.75

CASSELL'S NEW FRENCH DICTIONARY
plain $3.50, thumb-indexed $4.25

CASSELL'S NEW GERMAN DICTIONARY
plain $4.00, thumb-indexed $4.75

CASSELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY
plain $3.25, thumb-indexed $4.00

At all bookstores

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 153 E. 24th St., N. Y. 10.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Fact Is . . .

LOUIS SHORES

THE American's insatiable quest for information is stimulating an ever-expanding production of good reference books. Homework by the schoolchild, intelligent newspaper reading by the adult, research by the specialist, not to mention radio quizzes, cross-word puzzles, and just holding one's own in conversation, make heavy demands on fact sources. As a result an increasingly significant part of both home and public-library budgets is being spent on reference books.

Now, reference books differ from most other books in two important aspects. Generally, they are not intended to be read through from cover to cover, but to be "referred to" for specific information. Usually they are distributed not through the trade (that is, through book stores) but direct to the consumer, by the subscription-book publisher's door-to-door salesmen, and sometimes by mail.

Dictionaries

Dictionaries, one of the most common types of reference works, are usually classed by the size of the vocabulary they contain. The largest include over 400,000 entries and are known as "unabridged." Two American unabridged dictionaries — "Webster's New International," published by the G. & C. Merriam Company, and Funk and Wagnalls's "New Standard" —and one British, the "Oxford English," generally known as the "OED," are outstanding.

But there are smaller, less expensive, and good-for-most-purposes dictionaries. Among the notable large abridged dictionaries which contain more than 200,000 entries covering all English words except those that are obsolete are the American "New Century" and the British "Shorter Oxford." All of these dictionaries, unabridged and large abridged, are more common in libraries than in homes because of their cost.

For the home, the so-called college or adult dictionary with more than 100,000 words selling for five or six dollars is undoubtedly the best. There are at least five outstanding examples. "Webster's Collegiate," the sixth edition of which appeared this year, has the conservative strength of the Merriam-Webster dictionaries. It is the only one in this group that presents its definitions in historical order; all other dictionaries give the commonest meaning first. The Random House "American College Dictionary," completed in 1947, "Funk and Wagnalls Practical Standard," "Winston Simplified," and the "Macmillan Modern" are other good dictionaries in this class.

Excellent school dictionaries with vocabularies scientifically based on frequency counts of words used in children's books and school readers are now available. The Thorndike-Century "Senior" and "Junior" for senior and junior high schools, respectively, and the comparable Webster "Student's" and "Elementary" are good examples for school grades six through twelve. For the earlier school grades such picture primers as Simon & Schuster's "Golden Dictionary" and World Publishing Company's "Rainbow Dictionary" are excellent for developing children's dictionary habits.

Encyclopedias

A good encyclopedia is the foundation of any ready reference shelf. Essentially, an encyclopedia is a systematic summary of all knowledge that is significant to mankind. Generally, information is arranged alphabetically — by long subject articles with a detailed analytical index or by short topics with no index, but with much more attention to cross references and with a classified reader's guide, which undertakes to establish relations among the many small articles. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" is an example of the first type, "The World Book Encyclopedia" of the second.

But there are encyclopedias that do not follow the alphabetic arrangement and necessitate an index to find one's way. A one-volume example is the "Lincoln Library of Essential Information"; a multi-volume set for children is the "Book of Knowledge."

Encyclopedias can be grouped by price class. In the adult comprehensive class (list price $150 and up) are the encyclopedias "Americana," "Britannica," and the new "Collier's," of whose twenty volumes five have already appeared. The adult popular class ($50 to $100 for a set of ten or more volumes) includes the "American Peoples," based on the old "Nelson's" and now owned by Sears-Roebuck; "Grolier," based on the British Harmsworth and the former Doubleday; and the "National," a Collier's set. One-volume encyclopedias (priced around $25) are represented by "Columbia" and the "Lincoln Library."

In the school and children's field the outstanding examples of alphabetic sets (priced up to $100) are "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia," innovator of the "fact-index" and outstandingly readable; the "World Book," published by Field Enterprises and noted for its compact information; "Britannica Junior"; and "American Educator." Some non-alphabetic encyclopedias are "Book of Knowledge," "Oxford Junior," "Richards Topical." Simon & Schuster's "Golden Encyclopedia" is for very young children.

Other Reference Books

Among the most frequently useful reference books of other types are the yearbooks, which summarize, usually in alphabetic sequence, the significant developments of the past twelve months. Four outstanding ones are issued annually by encyclopedia publishers. They are the "Americana An-

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nual," "Britannica Book of the Year," "Collier's Yearbook," and the "New International Yearbook."

Two highly useful annual fact and statistical books are the "World Almanac," of newspaper origin, and the radio-born "Information Please Almanac."

There are also many useful handbooks. The cookbook, household book, first-aid manual, baby-care-and-feeding guide are examples of the "how-to" books. Etiquette, statistics, parliamentary procedure, collections of famous national documents, books of quotations are examples of "what-to-know" books.

Then there are reference books of places and persons. For the first, atlases, gazettes, and guide books are indispensable; for the second, biographical dictionaries, both the "Who's Who" type for the living and the National-Foundation-set type for the dead are needed.

Complementing the different reference books, because they locate sources rather than facts, are indexes and bibliographies. "Readers Guide" is a popular example of a periodical index for locating magazine articles, the "Cumulative Book Index" for locating books by author, title, or subject.

All of these types of reference books are available in the public, college, or school library near your home. Representative reference books of every one of these classes are essential in every home.

Aid in selecting the best reference books is available through your nearest public, school, or college library.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT: No. 344

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 344 will be found in the next issue.

XKV JXK JLOB OFDEQ

QEXK EFP KBFDEYLO,

ZLKPQFQRQBP X JXGLOFQV

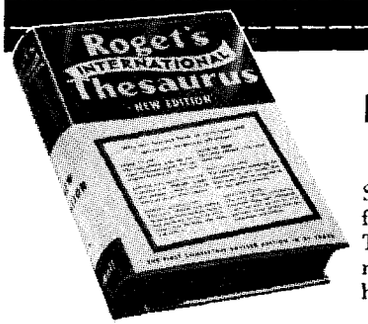
LC LKB. —QELOBXR.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 343

Regrets are the natural property of gray hair.

—CHARLES DICKENS.

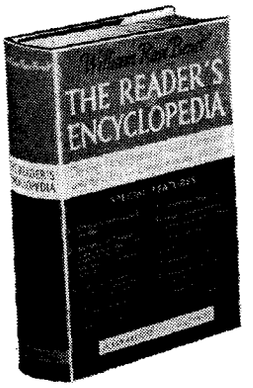
The Most Valuable REFERENCE BOOKS You Can Own . . .



INDISPENSABLE
for anyone who writes

Stuck for a word? Do as famous authors do—reach for this new revised ROGET'S *INTERNATIONAL* THESAURUS, and find that word *instantly!* "The most valuable reference book that an author could have," says Kenneth Roberts.

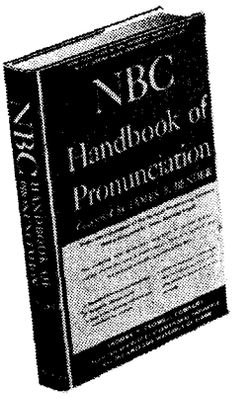
$4.50 plain, $5.00 thumb indexed



INDISPENSABLE
for anyone who reads

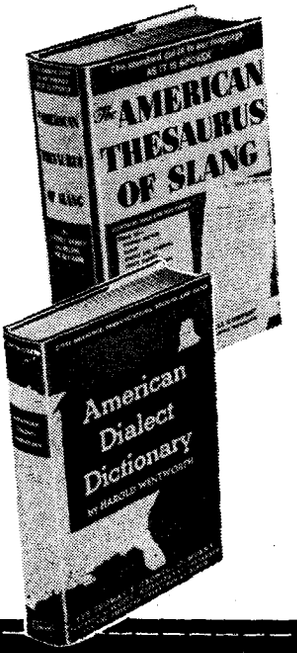
The only encyclopedia of world literature and the arts complete in one volume, edited by William Rose Benet, this READER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA places the equivalent of a whole library of reference works at your command.

$6.00 plain, $6.75 thumb indexed



INDISPENSABLE
for anyone who speaks

A dictionary of over 12,000 hard-to-pronounce words and names — *many not in your dictionary* — this unique NBC HANDBOOK OF PRONUNCIATION was prepared especially for the National Broadcasting Company by Dr. James F. Bender, well-known speech expert. $3.50



INDISPENSABLE
for anyone who uses the American language

The only book in print recording, classifying, defining, and indexing general and special slang and colloquial expressions on every conceivable topic, this AMERICAN THESAURUS OF SLANG contains more than 100,000 expressions, more than 1200 pages. By Lester V. Berrey and Melvin Van den Bark. $7.50

The only dictionary of the speech found in all the different regions of our country — from Alaska to Georgia. Every word in this AMERICAN DIALECT DICTIONARY is carefully defined, with the *date* and *place* it was first encountered. By Harold Wentworth. $6.00

At your bookstore

Send for free brochure.

THOMAS Y. Crowell COMPANY

432 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The *Subscription Books Bulletin*, published quarterly by the American Library Association, evaluates reference books. Since the war seven subscription-book publishers have formed an organization within the American Textbook Institute known as the Reference Division. The ATI's Reference Division is dedicated to improving the quality of reference books and the methods of their distribution.

New Works

Dictionary

AMERICAN EVERYDAY DICTIONARY. Edited by Jess Stein. New York: Random House. 570 *pp.* $1.

Based on "The American College Dictionary," this abbreviated version, defining some 70,000 words, is the best dollar dictionary on the market.

Atlases

WEBSTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co. 1,293 *pp.* $8.50.

MORE than 40,000 places in every part of the world are listed, pronounced, located, and identified. Included are all incorporated communities in the United States and Canada with over 1,500 population. Included also are all localities in the British Isles, Australia, and New Zealand whose population equals at least 5,000; Union of South Africa 3,000; Latin American 5,000-10,000; West and Central Europe 10,000; USSR 25,000; other Asiatic places 20,000-25,000. In addition to cities, towns, and villages, there are, of course, islands, mountains, rivers, lakes, counties, and other geographical units.

For each place there is provided pronunciation, identification, location, and statistics. In addition, area and population, geographical and physical features, economic data and historical facts are given for countries, cities, and other political divisions. Special information for natural features includes length and navigability for rivers, heights for mountains, areas for lakes and islands, agricultural and industrial products of islands.

The states of the U.S. receive especially fine attention. Date of admission, location, population rank, capital, counties and county seats, nickname, state flower, motto, chief cities, rivers, mountains, industries, and history as well as area, population, and location are included. A full-page map is an added feature.

The many black and white maps throughout the text are a decided aid in location. There are besides some

twenty-four maps in color at the end of the book that cover such historical subjects as Bible lands, the Roman Empire, Europe, Asia, and the U.S. during various periods. Maps of modern units include among others of current interest one on the West Indies, another on Central America, a third on India and Ceylon, a fourth on Oceania, but no separate one on USSR or China.

A check of places dear to some twelve million GI's, and probably to their children for some time to come, was gratifying. As a sample, the reviewer checked the bases on the ATC war route from Karachi, India, to Miami, Florida, and found virtually every one included. As another sample, the island leap-frog back from New Guinea was also spotted with success. By the time these samplings had been completed, the remarkable reference value of this volume had been clearly established.

This is truly one of the significant reference books produced since the war. It fills completely the need for a good gazetteer created by the out-of-datedness and unavailability of the "Standard Lippincott." No library or home should be without "Webster's Geographical Dictionary"; it is indispensable for intelligent newspaper and magazine reading or for school homework.

RAND McNALLY-COSMOPOLITAN WORLD ATLAS. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co. 335 *pp.* $12.50.

THE 111 full-page color maps, size approximately 9½ by 12½ inches each, and the 200 pages or more of tables, text and index that comprise the new "Cosmopolitan World Atlas" are a tribute to the efforts of one of America's oldest and best known cartographers.

The distinctive feature is the mapping of the world on a broad regional basis rather than country by country. Each regional map is centered around a main country or a significant grouping of countries. For example, North America is mapped in four sections, all on the scale of 1:12 million; South America in seven sections, 1:8 million; Africa, Eurasia, and Australia in eight major regions, 1:6 million.

One of the desirable by-products of this arrangement is for once a full map of the USSR. Previous atlases always confronted the user with the necessity of keeping his finger in "Russia in Europe" map while consulting the "Russia in Asia" map. The "Cosmopolitan" regional emphasis and full USSR map is part of an atlas plan which was developed by Rand McNally for the new "Collier's Encyclopedia."

The "Cosmopolitan" sequence places last for the first time in an American atlas those maps relating to the U.S. Small marginal maps show the location of areas covered by the sectional maps. There are besides several general maps covering map study, the earth and the solar system, political portrait of the world, and twentieth-century changes.

Especially helpful for reference are the information tables on world politics, economics, climate, distances, and on U.S. geography, states, cities, history, and transportation. Two glossaries of geographical terms and a historical gazetteer are other features. But the real reference aid is the 170-page index, which includes in one alphabet the name of all administrative divisions of all major countries.

Every home needs an up-to-date atlas and the Rand McNally "Cosmopolitan" seems especially designed to fit that need.

USA: Statistics

HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1945. *Prepared by the Bureau of the Census with the Cooperation of the Social Science Research Council. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office.* $2.50.

EVERY year the United States Government issues a basic reference book known as "Statistical Abstract." Annually the "Abstract" presents compactly the vital statistics gathered by public and private agencies in many fields of human endeavor. Because of the authority, selection, and organization of its numerical data, among reference librarians the "Abstract" has earned over the year a reputation as indispensable for current information.

Now comes "Historical Statistics" with the twofold purpose of bringing together in convenient form the historical series of widest interest and providing bibliographic reference for further data. Some fourteen areas—

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wealth, population, labor, agriculture, minerals, housing, manufacturers, transportation, prices, banking, trade, and government—are represented.

Time-period and alphabetical subject indexes make the "Historical Statistics" volume an essential one for study involving quantitative values.

U.S.A.: MEASURE OF A NATION. By Thomas R. Carskadon and Rudolf Modley. New York: The Macmillan Co. 101 *pp.* $1.

IN pictographs the achievements, resources, production, consumption, dissemination, recreation, and future of American life are here statistically presented. Taken together, "Measure of a Nation" and "Historical Statistics" offer a quantitative summary of the American story from Constitutional birth to present maturity.

Household

MODERN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COOKING. By Meta Given. Chicago: J. G. Ferguson & Assoc. Vol. 1, 864 *pp. Vol.* 2, 664 *pp.* $7.50.

EVERY kitchen has its favorite cookbook. At different times ours has had recourse to the "Boston," to the "Settlement," to the "Woman's Home Companion," and to a half dozen other excellent ones. Each has its strong points. Occasionally all of them will fail on a single recipe—"hush-puppies," for example.

Meta Given's cookbook doesn't have "hush-puppies" either, but it has so much more that at the moment it is receiving the heaviest kitchen use of all. Besides the usual preliminaries on diet, planning, menus, definitions, and tables of measurement there is a considerable amount of good consumer education. But, above all, the number and variety of foods and recipes and the manner of presentation rate as superior.

Large type, good paper, generous and clear black and white and color illustrations, and a very full index contribute to high ready reference quality. This reviewer will not go out on a limb and say this is the best cookbook, because that is a matter of individual kitchen taste, but he will say no cookbook yet produced is better.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION HOUSEHOLD BOOK. Edited by Henry Humphrey. New York: P. F. Collier & Son Corp. 929 *pp.* $5.

ON THE challenging subject of home maintenance and repair the "Woman's Home Companion Household Book" is supreme. In thirty-one chapters, such husband-vexing problems as papering, painting, plumbing, pest control, heating, electricity, moving day, and such wife-vexing situations as room arrangement, interior decoration, slipcovers and upholstering, table linens, serving, spots and stains, and money management are met head on.

The diagrams and other illustrations show an understanding of both good research and good teaching. Text is simple and compact and avoids generally the ambiguities of directions that accompany mail-order shipments.

The only disadvantage to this book is the fact that it will probably absorb you so completely that it will make you late for an appointment. Nevertheless, the good index will help you go directly to the information you need.

VOGUE'S BOOK OF ETIQUETTE. By Millicent Fenwick. New York: Simon & Schuster. 658 *pp.* $5.

"A COMPLETE guide to traditional forms and modern usage" is the subtitle. In eight sections good taste in manners, ceremonies and events, weddings, household customs, house furnishing, entertaining, correspondence, and clothes are considered.

Etiquette is a difficult subject to write about without appearing pompous and stuffy. The style in which many delicate subjects are here treated is appealing. There is a common-sense recognition of tradition and a liberal willingness to understand amendment. The book will bear reading through from cover to cover. But it is also a reference book in the best sense—one to be referred to daily through its full index.

Folklore

DICTIONARY OF FOLKLORE, MYTHOLOGY AND LEGEND. Maria Leach, editor; Jerome Fried, associate editor. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. Vol. I. $7.50.

VOLUME I, from A to Izanagi, is "an attempt to cut a cross section into the spiritual content of the world. . . ." It is the work of many

THE
Home Book
OF
Quotations
SIXTH EDITION
Revised and Enlarged
Edited by
BURTON STEVENSON

Like Dr. Holmes's nautilus this great reference book grows better and wiser as it ages — each new edition nobler than the last. This latest revision corrects some inevitable small errors and adds new material, particularly from current sources. Staunchly bound, 2812 pages. $16.00

At all bookstores
DODD, MEAD & CO.
432 Fourth Avenue • New York 16

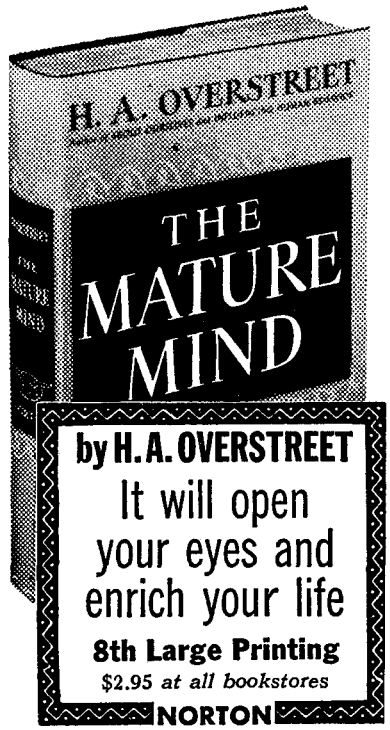
Volume II of
The Book of Human Destiny
IN THE BEGINNING
by Solomon Goldman

▶ A unique treatment of the story of beginnings which combines Biblical scholarship and literary comment in a manner hitherto untried. Beginning with a summary of the Book of Genesis and ending with a continuation of the extraordinary anthology "Echoes and Allusions," the book covers such matters as the historical background, authorship, style, philosophy and the literary comment on Genesis made through the ages.

▶ An important feature is a free translation of selected parts of Genesis, prepared by Dr. Goldman and based on the Hebrew text and several ancient, medieval, and modern versions. This book belongs in every library next to the Bible itself.

at your bookseller · $5
HARPER & BROTHERS
New York 16, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



NOW! RATES REDUCED 13% on the world-famous MANCHESTER GUARDIAN WEEKLY

BECAUSE of British devaluation, you can now enjoy the famous *Manchester Guardian* and its fearless comment at the lowest rate in years —*and on a money-back guarantee!* If you like progressive, independent thinking on world affairs, you'll like the *Guardian*. The Weekly Air Edition arrives in New York the day after it hits London newsstands, and brings you the *cream* of the previous week's features in the daily *Manchester Guardian*. (Time Magazine calls it *"unquestionably, one of the world's half-dozen great newspapers."*) **SPECIAL OFFER! 20 weeks, only $2.** Send $2 for the next 20 weeks, or $6.50 for a full year, a 13% saving under the old rates. Money back within 4 weeks if not satisfied. 53 E. 51 St., New York 22, N. Y.

Manchester Guardian, 53 E. 51 St., N.Y. 22, N.Y.
Please send me the **Manchester Guardian Weekly** on approval. Payment enclosed.
☐ **one year, $6.50** (formerly $7.50) ☐ **20 weeks, $2** (formerly $2.50)
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Zone..... State.....
06

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL of ENGLISH at Bread Loaf, Vt.

JUNE 28 - AUGUST 12

Special lecturers include:
Robert Frost **Archibald MacLeish**
May Sarton **Peter Viereck**

Bread Loaf School of English is located on the college's lovely mountain campus. 31st session includes graduate courses in English and American literature, writing and dramatic art, criticism and teaching of literature, the novel and poetry. Varied evening events. Informal lectures by distinguished visitors. Nationally known staff, intellectual, congenial, stimulating atmosphere. Early application advised.

Write regarding admission, courses, degrees:
SUMMER SCHOOLS OFFICE
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE MIDDLEBURY 3, VT.

contributors and of four consultants including the anthropologist Melville J. Herskovits.

Reference specialists will immediately want to compare it with two standard sets used in American libraries: Frazer's "The Golden Bough" and Gray's "Mythology of All Races." The former is arranged by subject, the latter by ethnic group. The present work is alphabetic by smaller topics and will be more useful for quick reference.

The preface indicates that Greek and Roman myths and religion have been more sparingly treated because of their greater treatment elsewhere. Inclusion of an article on "Comics" indicates something of the modernity of approach.

Although the set will bear further review when completed (Volume II is promised during 1950 and a separate index volume for somewhat later) it is not too early to indicate that here is a reference book libraries will find useful.

Sports

THE DICTIONARY OF SPORTS. Edited and prepared by Parke Cummings. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 572 pp. $7.50.

THIS volume defines sport terms; it is not a cyclopedia. Most of its articles are extremely short, but they give good, compact statements that tell what exactly the individual terms mean.

An editorial board that includes such names as Grantland Rice, Lou Little, and Hartley Price advised the author of "The Whimsey Report," whose sports articles have appeared in *Esquire* and *Coronet*.

A quick test on a number of terms that fill our sports columns gave complete satisfaction. "Fast break" allotted to lacrosse offered basketball answers by a cross reference to "quick break." That's a sectionalism no doubt, because in our part of the country (the South) the first term is used in basketball almost exclusively.

Single-wing formation is given for football, but the "T" seemed as baffling to locate in the dictionary as it often is on the field. It was finally found under the "Tf," that is T-formation, a logical bit of alphabeting but one that might be helped by a bit of cross-referencing.

The appendix with its lists of terms classified by sport, its box scores, summaries, and charts, its code of signals for football and basketball was a thoughtful and useful addition. This is a basic reference book for home and library.

Books and Printing

THESAURUS OF BOOK DIGESTS. Compiled under the editorial supervision of Hiram Haydn and Edmund Fuller. New York: Crown Publishers. 831 pp. $5.

THERE are 2,000 book digests of the "world's permanent writings from the ancient classics to current literature." The résumés are brief and not adequate enough to become a menace to high school and college reading assignments; for it would be impossible to pass an examination on a book by merely reading one of these digests.

But the "Thesaurus" has good reference possibilities. It will be helpful in the choice of a book for reading. It should assist the current "great books" reading movement. It is a valuable tool for readers' advisers.

The digests are arranged alphabetically by book title. There is an index to the authors of the books digested.

WORDS INTO TYPE. Based on studies by Marjorie E. Skillin, Robert M. Gay, and Others. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts. 585 pp. $5.

THIS handbook for writers is crammed full of useful information. Its six parts and appendix deal with manuscript, copy and proof, typography and illustration, printing style, grammar, vocabulary, glossary of terms, lists of book publishers, and foreign words and phrases. An index provides quick reference opportunities.

There is excellent organization throughout. Classes in search of a text on the subject of book production would look in vain for something better.

Louis Shores is dean of the School of Library Training and Service, Florida State University. Dr. Shores is author of "Basic Reference Works," published under the auspices of the American Library Association, and an editor of Current Reference Books.

A Year's Harvest

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following is a highly selective check-list of reference books published during* 1949:

Dictionaries: English

WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co. 1,231 pp. $6.00 in buckram. In other bindings, $7.50, $10 and $12.50. A new edition of this standard dictionary based on "Webster's New International Dictionary."

WEBSTER'S NEW SCHOOL AND OFFICE DICTIONARY. Edited by Joseph Devlin. Cleveland, Ohio: World Publishing Co. 900 pp. $1. Indexed, $1.50. A new edition of a standard abridged dictionary.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dictionaries: Foreign Language

A DICTIONARY OF SELECTED SYNONYMS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. By Carl Darling Buck and others. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1,534 pp. $40. Groups of synonyms taken from the principal Indo-European languages and arranged by semantically congenic groups.

THE ESSENTIAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By C. E. Eckersley and J. Picazo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Vol. 1, Spanish-English. 226 pp. $1.40. Vol. 2, English-Spanish. 238 pp. $1.20.

FUNK AND WAGNALLS ENGLISH-SPANISH CONVERSATIONAL DICTIONARY. By John E. Aquiar. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 361 pp. $3. Common English-Spanish sentences arranged alphabetically according to their verbs or first words. There is also a dictionary of common words.

MANSION'S CONCISE FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Edited by Jean Edmond Mansion. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 812 pp. $3. An abridgement of "Mansion's Shorter French and English Dictionary."

POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. By Julius Ornan Kettridge. Forest Hills, N. Y.: Transatlantic Arts. 655 pp. $1.25. The third edition of a handy-sized volume.

POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. By Henrietta Michaelis. New York: Frederick Ungar. $6.50. Includes technical expressions of commerce, industry, science, and the arts.

Dictionaries: Special

BLACK'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. Revised by William A. Thompson, M.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1,002 pp. $5.50. The nineteenth edition of this standard work incorporates new advances in the field.

BLAKISTON'S NEW GOULD MEDICAL DICTIONARY. Edited by Harold Willington Jones, M.D., and others. Philadelphia: The Blakiston Co. 1,322 pp. $13.50. A comprehensive dictionary of the terms used in all branches of medicine and allied sciences. Based on "Gould's Medical Dictionary."

A CATHOLIC DICTIONARY. Edited by Donald Attwater. New York: The Macmillan Co. 559 pp. $5. First published in 1931 as "The Catholic Encyclopedic Dictionary," this work has been completely revised and reset. New material has been added from present-day Catholic teaching.

CHAMBER'S TECHNICAL DICTIONARY. Edited by C. F. Tweney and L. E. C. Hughes. New York: The Macmillan Co. 982 pp. $6.50. A revision, with a supplement, to include new technical words and new meanings which have become associated with old words.

DICTIONARY OF INSURANCE TERMS. Edited by Ralph H. Blanchard. Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States. 70 pp. $1.75.

ENGINEERS' DICTIONARY: SPANISH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SPANISH. By Louis Adams Robb. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 680 pp. $12.50. In this enlarged second edition many new definitions in radio and television have been added.

LAW DICTIONARY. By Lawrence Deems Egbert. New York: Fallon Law Book Co. 655 pp. $15. A dictionary of legal terms with their equivalents in Spanish, French, and German. There is a separate index for each of the three languages.

THE OXFORD CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. New York: Oxford University Press. 990 pp. $17.50. A scholarly dictionary covering persons, places, and things common to ancient Greek and Roman civilization and mythology.

Encyclopedias: General

THE AMERICAN PEOPLES ENCYCLOPEDIA. By Walter Dill Scott and Franklin Julius Meine. Chicago: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 20 vols. $79.50 and $149.50, depending on the binding. This is an outgrowth of "Nelson's Encyclopedia," but two-thirds of its material is new. Profusely illustrated.

COLLIER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by Charles P. Barry and others. New York: P. F. Collier & Son. $149. Of the projected twenty volumes of this completely new encyclopedia, six have been published. To be reviewed in an early issue.

COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA AND FACT-INDEX. Chicago: F. E. Compton & Co. 16 vols. $104.50 and $109.50, depending on the binding. A new edition of a standard encyclopedia for young people.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA. Chicago: Americana Corp. 30 vols. $185 and $249, depending on the binding. Fourth edition of a standard work.

THE NEW FUNK AND WAGNALLS ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by Joseph Laffan Morse and others. New York Unicorn Publishers. $70 and $87.50, depending on the binding. A thorough-going revision of the "Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia." Of the 36 planned volumes, the first nine and a "guide" volume have been published to date, with the rest due shortly. To be reviewed in a later issue.

OXFORD JUNIOR ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by Laura E. Salt, Geoffrey Boumphrey, and J. K. F. Petrie. New York: Oxford University Press. $10 per vol. The first two volumes of a projected twelve-volume encyclopedia intended for children.

THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. Chicago: Field Enterprises. 19 vols. $102. A new edition of this encyclopedia intended for use by all members of the family.

Encyclopedias: Special

THE BUSINESS ENCYCLOPEDIA. By Henry Marshall. New York: Garden City Publishing Co. 534 pp. $1.98. A complete revision of a work originally published in 1930.

A CLASSICAL AND BIBLICAL REFERENCE BOOK. By Henry Arthur Treble. Forest Hills, N. Y.: Transatlantic Arts. 191 pp. $1.80. Information about persons, places, and incidents mentioned in the Bible and in literature and legend of ancient Greece and Rome, alphabetically arranged.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SUPERSTITIONS. By Edwin Radford and M. A. Radford. New York: Philosophical Library. 269 pp. $6. An alphabetically arranged collection of superstitions of civilized and savage people in all parts of the world.

HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1945. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. $2.50. Reviewed in this issue.

MASTERPLOTS. Edited by Frank N. Magill. New York: Greenberg: Publisher. 2 vols. 1,170 pp. $10. Concise statements of the plots of 510 famous novels, plays, epic poems, and legendary tales of all periods and countries. Also gives data about authors.

THE MODERN DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by Henry P. Davis. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole & Heck. 637 pp. $10. A comprehensive volume on dogs with descriptions of the various breeds, complete data on care and training, etc.

MODERN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COOKING. By Meta Given. Chicago: J. C. Ferguson & Assoc. Vol. 1, 864 pp. Vol. 2, 664 pp. $7.50. Reviewed in this issue.

THESAURUS OF BOOK DIGESTS: Digests of the World's Permanent Writings from the Ancient Classics to Current Literature. Edited by Hiram Haydn and Edmund Fuller. New York: Crown Publishers. 831 pp. $5. The contents of 2,000 books, both fiction and nonfiction, briefly summarized. Reviewed in this issue.

U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation. By Thomas R. Karskadon and Rudolf Modley. New York: The Macmillan Co. 101 pp. $1. Reviewed in this issue.

Atlases

THE AMERICAN GUIDE. Edited by H. G. Alsberg. New York: Hastings House. 1,376 pp. $7.50. Describes historic, scenic, and cultural points of interest in every part of the U. S. Many maps.

GUIDE TO AMERICA. Edited by Elmer Jenkins. Washington: Public Affairs Press. 705 pp. $3.75. A new edition of a compendium of information about states, cities, parks, and historical points.

HAMMOND'S COLLEGIATE ATLAS. New York: C. S. Hammond & Co. 70 pp. $2. HAMMOND'S HOME AND OFFICE ATLAS OF THE WORLD. New York: C. S. Hammond & Co. 168 pp. $3.50. HAMMOND'S LIBRARY WORLD ATLAS. New York: C. S. Hammond & Co. 312 pp. $5. HAMMOND'S NEW LIBERTY WORLD ATLAS. New York: C. S. Hammond & Co. 50 pp. $1.25. HAMMOND'S UNIVERSAL WORLD ATLAS. New York: C. S. Hammond & Co. 192 pp. $3.50. Five atlases published by the old house of Hammond. Each is an outstanding book in its size and price class. All have been published, except the "Library World Atlas," which is due Feb. 21.

NEW STANDARD WORLD ATLAS. Garden City, N. Y.: Halcyon House. 96 pp. $1.50. A collection of maps of all parts of the world and a descriptive gazetteer, and an encyclopedic index.

RAND McNALLY-COSMOPOLITAN WORLD ATLAS. Chicago: Rand McNally. 351 pp. $12.50. A new atlas, reviewed in this issue.

(*Continued on page 46*)

"Incredibly useful for writers, editors, teachers and home libraries."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

THE HOME BOOK of BIBLE QUOTATIONS

Selected and Arranged by
BURTON STEVENSON,
editor of *The Home Book of Verse, The Home Book of Proverbs,* etc. A collection of 20,000 Bible quotations (King James Version) arranged by subject and thoroughly indexed. 645 pages and a 100 page word-concordance index.

At all bookstores. $6.00
HARPER & BROTHERS

New Revised and Enlarged Edition
THE International Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians
edited by
Oscar Thompson

In its new Fifth Edition, the most complete and accurate compilation of material available in our language on music and musicians has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date under the editorship of **Nicolas Slonimsky.** $16.00

At all bookstores
DODD, MEAD & CO.
432 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LOOKING BACKWARD—AND FORWARD

A NEW year has begun but there is still time before the books of 1950 arrive to review some of those of 1949 that came in too late for the Book Week number. It was good to see in Lewis Gannett's list of books that may be read for many years one children's book — Harry Behn's "The Little Hill." There are several others that will be remembered long after the majority are forgotten.

Manhattan has never been more gay and beautiful than it was during this Christmas season. Rockefeller Plaza with its magnified snow flakes that whirled round and round in the wind and its great, silvery tree, Park Avenue with its long row of trees sparkling with gold and silver lights, the city trees in the parks and squares, the shop windows making Fifth Avenue a double line of color and luxury, the brilliant winter sunshine and cold, blue nights all seemed to deny the burdens that weigh so heavily on a tired world. Everyone joined the children in making this an especially gay Christmas. The toys were fascinating and the books rich in promise for the weeks and months ahead. Everywhere one heard the carols: in the churches, on the radio, at Rockefeller Plaza, up at the Cloisters, in the hospitals and settlement houses. Papa Manteo's Sicilian puppets, long denied to New Yorkers, gave two performances down on Hester Street in a benefit for the children of the East Side. They did not play the Italian "Orlando" this time, but a highly romantic and thrilling drama called "The Life of Genovefa" that brought hisses from the audience for the villainous Baron Golo and cheers and clapping for the lovely Genovefa and her noble warrior lover. One can only hope that the two Manteo brothers and Angelo Grillo will find a theatre and begin again their famous production of "Orlando."

The Herald Tribune announces its Spring Book Festival for the second week in May and sends us a glossy print of a very attractive poster by Barbara Cooney that shows a wise-looking young mouse reading under a toadstool. So begins another year in the world of books for boys and girls.

—MARY GOULD DAVIS.

—From "Upstate, Downstate."

UPSTATE, DOWNSTATE: Folk Stories of the Middle Atlantic States. By M. Jagendorf. Illustrated by Howard Simon. New York: The Vanguard Press. 299 *pp.* $2.75.

THESE are the old tales told by the people of "Empire State New York, and diamond-gleaming little Delaware . . . rich, rolling Pennsylvania, abundant, salty New Jersey, and sunny, lush Maryland." They were told to Morris Jagendorf who reworded some of them and left others just as they came from the native men and women who remembered them. Tales like these can be found almost anywhere in America, if one has the time and patience to search for them and the insight and humor to word them for the printed page. As Stephen McKenna says: "When you get fifty miles from a railroad you're in a different country and a different century."

The last twenty years have seen a rich recording of our native stories and songs. This book belongs to that good record. Storytellers will find in it a number of additions to their repertoire, from the sad and romantic tale of Elizabeth Manheim, who gave her life to save General Washington in Delaware, to the hilarious story of Fearless John and the Giant Monster. Boys and girls love witch tales. Here are some that have been told for many years and were once solemnly believed. The proper and logical ending to them all is in the account of "The Strange Trial in New Jersey." Stephen Vincent Benét's "The Devil and Daniel Webster" should be read before the tale of how the Devil heard about fiery-tempered Jake and came all the way from Massachusetts to Delaware to find him. Here is the superstition, the logic, and the humor of Americans who remember the stories of their ancestors and pass them on from one generation to another.

WILLY'S FARM. By Edith Thacher Hurd. Illustrated by Clement Hurd. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 64 *pp.* $2.

THE theme and characters in this story are going to amuse and satisfy little boys and girls. Willy feels that the farm, which really belongs to his father, is largely his own responsibility. He allows his father and mother, his grandfather, and the hired man to have a share in it. Escorted by Willy, we see the changes of the seasons on the farm, the "sugaring" in spring, the planting, the cultivating, and the harvesting. We see the new-born animals grow into middle-aged animals, encouraged and cared for by Willy and his assistants. The story ends at Christmas time, when grandfather tells the story of the Christmas bells and hangs the old bell at the very top of the Christmas tree. The drawings follow the story on every page. We predict a long life for the story of Willy's farm.

KRISTIE AND THE COLT. Written and illustrated by Emma Brock. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 88 *pp.* $2.

Here are five good stories about real children who lived in the farming country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi River. The first story is about Kristie, the old white horse in "Here Comes Kristie." Charming end-papers in color show the background and there are many black and white illustrations.

PICTURE BOOK OF THE EARTH. By Jerome S. Meyer. Illustrated by Richard Floethe. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 47 *pp.* $2.

This is the fourth of Jerome Meyer's books about the natural sciences for younger boys and girls. They all have a "picture book"

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

presentation and all are illustrated by Richard Floethe. One wonders if this form will help or hinder their usefulness. The text here, as in the others, is friendly and informal in style and lucid in its statement of fact. But facts that must be included in any geology are included here. The question is: will the attractive format and informal style make the text comprehensive to children young enough to be attracted by them? Or will it antagonize the boys and girls who feel themselves to be above picture books? Only the boys and girls themselves can answer these questions.

SUN UP. By Alvin Tresselt. Pictures by Roger Duvoisin. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. No paging. $2.

"White Snow, Bright Snow," by the same author and artist won the Caldecott Award for the best picture book of the year. In this they tell the story of a rising sun awakening the farm on a summer morning, of the slow development of a hot day, the coming of a thunder storm, and its passing. Then "all the purple night shadows woke up and stole quietly out of the corners." The text has simplicity and rhythm. The two double-page pictures of the storm are vivid and exciting. Full color is used and the result is a striking and unusual book for little children.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND OTHER STORIES. By Hertha Pauli. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 114 *pp.* $2.50.

ONE does not expect to find an item of universal truth embedded in stories for children, but here it is in each of the five tales that make up "The Most Beautiful House." Along with it is sensitive writing and an individual quality in characterization. The universal truth lies in the totally unexpected and sometimes irrelevant ways in which the value of this and that or the other is determined in human lives—always according to the worth of an individual and not to a conventional estimate. If this sounds a bit adult in interest, the author has kept it to the level of young people by her subject matter and her plot. For example, in the title story the most beautiful house in the world is, for young Seraphim's aged parents, not the handsome and palatial house in Brazil but the little, shabby, blue-painted shack with the red roof to which their homesickness for Italy and Italian ways persistently lead their thoughts. So much so that Seraphim has, at last, to pay their way home again to the little blue house, to make them really happy. In other stories a cow, an alley cat, and a camel are the leading figures. Children will find interest in the surprising events to which they conduct their owners. It is a good book, and it is delightfully illustrated. The stories carry one all over the world, from Brazil to the Biskra desert. —MARION C. DODD.

AND BOTH WERE YOUNG. By Madeleine L'Engle. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 232 *pp.* $2.50.

PHILIPPA Hunter, called Flip, a fifteen-year-old American girl, feels at first desperately unhappy and "different" in an international school for girls in postwar Switzerland. Her friendship with a slightly older French boy, Paul, and the understanding of one of her teachers, who discovers in her an artistic ability, help Flip adjust herself and she becomes a more harmonious and happy girl. Flip had been shy, but she showed unusual courage in an encounter with a somber stranger and an adventurous spirit in her mysterious Sunday visits to Paul at the chateau. Young Paul was as handsome as a page in a tapestry which Flip had seen at the Metropolitan Museum but, fortunately for Flip, he was an excellent skier as well. Many things happen at the school: an intricate initiation of the new girls, a thrilling ski meet. Flip and her friends have all the qualities of real girls who can express themselves in vivid speech. The settings of the mountains and towns around Lake Geneva are real, even to the name of a famous pastry shop in Lausanne. The author has succeeded in the difficult art of writing a convincing story of a girl's inner growth in which adventure and romance are interwoven.
—BLANCHE WEBER SHAFFER.

New Editions

A FLAT IRON FOR A FARTHING. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. With twelve illustrations by Mrs. Allingham. London: Watergate Classics. 204 *pp.* 3/6.

If the type in which these Watergate Classics are printed were larger and clearer we would heartily recommend this reprint for the boys and girls of today. As a story it has action and humor, and the "only son" who is its hero is a very appealing young person. The drawings by the artist, Helen Paterson, who became the wife of the poet, William Allingham, are altogether charming. With better type and paper, this book would hold its own against more modern writers and illustrators.

—*From "The Princess and the Goblin."*

THE PRINCESS AND THE GOBLIN. By George MacDonald. With illustrations by Arthur Hughes. London: Watergate Classics. 163 *pp.* 3/6.

Gilbert Chesterton's tribute to this story will be echoed by many living Americans. "I for one can readily testify," he said, "to a book that has made a difference to my whole existence, which has helped me to see things in a certain way from the start —a vision of things which even so real a revolution as a change of religious allegiance has substantially only crowned and confirmed." This reviewer happens to know that in the last quarter of a century children of every creed and race on earth have listened to this story, told in public libraries and on playgrounds, in schools and settlement houses. The drama of its plot and its beauty of wording have held them always. This edition has the wood engravings that so perfectly express the mystery and the power of the text. Both books at the British Book Center, New York.

ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne. Introduction by Edward P. F. Eagan. Color illustration by Arthur Harper. New York: Didier. 201 *pp.* $2.95.

Colonel Eagan, who went around the world recently in less than a week, says of Jules Verne, "He awakened the imagination of men to possibilities under the sea, on land, in the air and on the moon, the ends of which are still beyond imagination." This was originally published in 1872. It is still an exciting journal, curiously modern in its attitude. This new edition has a frontispiece in full color.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A YEAR'S HARVEST

(*Continued from page 43*)

THE REGIONAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD. By John Bartholomew. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 271 pp. $17.50.

THE STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD. Revised by Dorothy Elliott Hopkins. Chicago: Consolidated Book Publishers. $2.50. This new edition includes territorial revisions of the postwar years.

WEBSTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY: A Dictionary of Names of Places with Geographical and Historical Information and Pronunciations. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co. 1,348 pp. $8.50. A new work, reviewed in this issue.

Biographies

AMERICAN COMPOSERS TODAY. Edited by David Ewen. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 265 pp. $4. An illustrated biographical and critical guide to creative figures in serious music in the United States and Latin America, 1900 to the present.

AMERICAN MEN IN GOVERNMENT: A Biographical Dictionary and Directory of Federal Officials. Edited by Jerome M. Rosow and others. Washington: Public Affairs Press. 495 pp. $7.50. A biographical dictionary of the top officials in the Federal Government.

CHAMBER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY: The Great of All Nations and All Times. Edited by William Geddie and J. Liddell Geddie. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1,010 pp. $6. A revision of a standard work.

THE CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN. By Harriet Lloyd, Le Porte Fitzhugh, and Percy Keese Fitzhugh. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. 843 pp. $2. A revised and enlarged edition of a volume previously published in 1935.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, 1931-1940. Edited by L. G. Wickham Legg. New York: Oxford University Press. 984 pp. $12.50. The latest in the supplements to the "Dictionary of National Biography," a standard work covering deceased Britons of note.

DIRECTORY OF MEDICAL SPECIALISTS. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co. 1,182 pp. $12.25. The 1949 edition of a standard reference work.

WHO KNOWS—AND WHAT. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co. 796 pp. $15.70. A new biographical directory of American experts and persons especially informed in all principal fields of knowledge. To be reviewed shortly.

WHO'S WHO, 1949. New York: The Macmillan Co. 3,138 pp. $19. The annual issue of the British biographical dictionary.

WHO'S WHO IN LATIN AMERICA. Edited by Ronald Hilton. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, and Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co. 291 pp. $3.50. Tenth annual issue of a standard handbook.

WHO'S WHO IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES, 1949. By John P. Carmichael. Chicago: B. E. Callahan. 108 pp. $1.25.

WORLD BIOGRAPHY. New York: Institute for Research in Biography. 2 vols. 5,000 pp. $25 the set. The fourth edition of a biographical listing of notables from all parts of the world.

Political

DOCUMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS. Edited by Raymond Dennett and Robert K. Turner. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 791 pp. $6. A compilation of documents relating to important American decisions on foreign policy during 1947. The ninth volume in the series, a publication of the World Peace Foundation.

THE PALESTINE YEAR BOOK AND ISRAELI ANNUAL, 5709. Edited by Sophie Ada Udin. New York: Zionist Organization of America. 561 pp. $3.75. Volume four of an annual compendium. A record of events in Palestine during the establishment of the State of Israel, with other historical and miscellaneous data.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF JAPAN, 1949. Pasadena, Calif.: P. D. & Ione Perkins. 266 pp. $5. Includes a brief description of Japan's political organization, statistical data, lists of book and newspaper publishers, and a who's who in politics and the press.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD. Edited by Walter Hampton Mallory. New York: Harper & Bros. 213 pp. $3.50. The 1949 issue of an annual handbook giving facts about the political lineups, the administrative machinery, and the press of the various nations of the world. A publication of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Yearbooks

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1948. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents. 752 pp. $1.75. Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AMERICAN ART ANNUAL. Edited by Dorothy B. Gilbert. Washington, D. C.: American Federation of Arts. Vol. 37, Part 1. 521 pp. $12. A listing of museums, art schools, and art organizations in the United States, Canada, and Latin America. A list of museum publications issued 1945-48 is also included.

AMERICAN BOOK-PRICES CURRENT, 1948-1949. Edited by Edward Lazare. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 587 pp. $12.50. A new edition giving the auction prices of more than 13,000 books, autographs, manuscripts, and maps at seven auction houses during 1948-49 season.

AMERICAN BOOKTRADE DIRECTORY. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 582 pp. $17.50. Eleventh edition of compendium of lists of publishers, booksellers, periodicals, trade organizations, book clubs, reading circles, etc., in the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER: A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1948. Edited by Evison S. Macadam, assisted by Hugh Latimer. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 531 pp. $15. The 190th annual issue of a British publication recording the chief events of the year.

BOOKS IN PRINT: An Author-Title-Series Index to the Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1949. Edited by Bernhard Alexander Uhlendorf. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 1,327 pp. $17.50. The latest annual revision, listing many price changes.

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL, 1949. Edited by Rear-Admiral H. G. Thursfield. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6. The sixteenth annual publication of a review of naval progress throughout the world, with the latest available technical information.

1949 COLLIER'S YEAR BOOK. By Charles P. Barry. New York: P. F. Collier & Son. 943 pp. $10. A yearbook covering events of the year 1948.

COMMODITY YEAR BOOK, 1949. New York: Commodity Research Bureau. 472 pp. $10. An annual compendium of statistical and chart compilations of the basic commodities of agriculture and industry.

DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1948. Prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in Collaboration with the Department of Social Affairs. New York: Columbia University Press. 596 pp. $7. Statistics on deaths, births, marriages, etc., of the different countries of the world, in English and French.

THE ECONOMIC ALMANAC FOR 1949. New York: National Industrial Conference Board. 570 pp. Cloth, $5, paper $4. A handbook of facts about business, labor, and government in the United States and other areas.

INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC FOR 1950. Edited by John Kieran. New York: The Macmillan Co. 927 pp. $2.50. Covers much the same ground as the "World Almanac," although the treatment tends to be by articles rather than by statistical tables. This year's volume has a special section on vacations and resorts.

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK, 1949. Edited by Margaret B. Hodges. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 714 pp. $4.50. The tenth annual issue of an encyclopedia of articles on the latest aspects of various kinds of social work. It contains a directory of international, national governmental, national voluntary, and Canadian agencies.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN HANDBOOK 1949: A Year Book and Guide to the Countries and Resources of South and Central America, Mexico, and Cuba. Edited by Howell Davies. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 810 pp. $1.50. The 26th annual edition.

THEATRE WORLD: SEASON 1948-49. Edited by Daniel C. Blum. New York: Greenberg: Publisher. 224 pp. $3.50. Casts of characters and photographs of all the plays produced on Broadway during the 1948-49 season. There is also biographical data about important players.

TREES: The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1949. Washington: Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents. 958 pp. $2. A collection of information and ideas about trees in the United States.

WHITAKER'S FOUR-YEAR CUMULATIVE BOOK LIST, 1944-1947: The Complete List of All Books Published in the United Kingdom in the Years 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 612 pp. $20.

WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS. Edited by Harry Hansen. New York: New York World-Telegram. 912 pp. $1. The sixty-fourth annual issue of a standard omnibus of facts, from politics to sports.

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1947-48. New York: Columbia University Press. 1,145 pp. $12.50. A summary of the year's work of the United Nations.

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR 1947. New York: Columbia University Press. 595 pp. $6. The second annual yearbook of law and usage relating to human rights, prepared by the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Secretariat.

YEAR BOOK OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1947-1948. Washington: International Labour Office. 318 pp. $4.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS. By Harold Norman Moldenke. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. 560 pp. $6.95. Volume 1 in the New Illustrated Naturalist Series.

COLLECTORS' GUIDE TO AMERICAN RECORDINGS, 1895-1925. By Julian Morton Moses. New York: American Record Collectors' Exchange. 199 pp. $3.75. An enlargement of the "Record Collectors' Guide" published by the City College of New York in 1936.

THE HOME BOOK OF BIBLE QUOTATIONS. Edited by Burton Egbert Stevenson. New York: Harper & Bros. 669 pp. $6. A comprehensive collection of verses and phrases from the King James version of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha. Arranged by subject matter with cross-references. Reviewed in this issue.

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1949. Edited by Florence Murray. New York: The Macmillan Co. 377 pp. $5. The fourth edition of a reference work on the Negro's place in American education, the arts, labor, politics, religious denominations, etc. Based on 1946-47 statistics.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND LOANS. By S. Norman Feingold. Boston: Bellman Publishing Co. 254 pp. $6. Lists of scholarships and fellowships available to residents of the United States, with data about qualifications for aid and the addresses of the donors.

YOUR CAREER. By Ed Cunningham and Leonard Reed. New York: Simon & Schuster. 72 pp. $1. A description of the conditions prevalent in eighty-four professions, with information about the aptitudes and preparation necessary for each.

YOUR INCOME TAX. By J. K. Lasser. New York: Simon & Schuster. 176 pp. $1. A new edition, giving advice on the preparation of personal income tax returns for 1949.

—RAYMOND WALTERS, JR.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Phoenix Nest

PERPETUITY

ONCE in that time, with her rebel head on his shoulder,
Listening close to the songs that they loved to hear,
With the firelight making none of them any older,
When youth was forever and uncorrupt and dear,

Crouched on the floor, with her lovely tiredness leaning
Back in his arms, and the hayfield scent of her hair,
And time a trance but life with some marvelous meaning,
And a voice singing on and on through the dreamlike air,

And all of their friends around them, all those warm-hearted,
While garnet and topaz the goblets shone with the fire,
And nothing to whisper that they would ever be parted
But her delicate breathing telling him more than desire—

What do the clock or the calendar know of being
When trustful heaven out of an hour is drawn
With no ache yet of the past nor curse of foreseeing,
But merely a beautiful voice singing on and on?

—W. R. B.

* * *

The NEST is not going in for athletic reporting, but the recent death of Harvard's great football star, Charley Brickley, who excelled at the drop-kick (how it has declined today!) reminds me of Pat O'Dea, football hero of the Nineties. . . . Pat played rugby in Australia. As a rule he kicked the length of the rugby field while on the run. He played for Melbourne University. He came to the United States because he wanted to see whether he could kick an American football as far as a rugby football. He became the nonpareil of the University of Wisconsin. When the Badgers came East to play Yale, Pat caught his fingers in a door on the train, but nevertheless he averaged fifty yards in punts, using only his left hand to drop the ball on his toe. However, his all-time high, I think, was a game played in a snowstorm against Northwestern. At Evanston, as he got away for a run, he was blocked off toward the sideline. Still in stride, he let loose a drop-kick that carried sixty-two yards from the Badgers' thirty-eight-yard line for a perfect goal from the field! . . . Yale once had a kicker named McBride, back in the Middle Ages, who could do things; but even he couldn't top that. . . . Nor "Billy Boola-Boo!" . . . Ted Coy died fourteen years ago. Today I like to think of the year against Harvard when he kicked two field goals and gave us Elis the victory by 8-0.

* * *

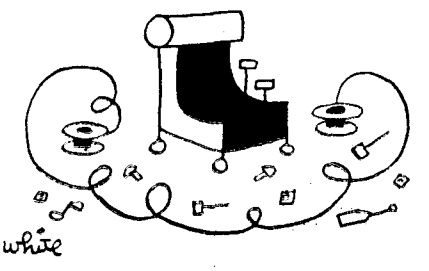
BITTERSWEET

In these days of psychiatric classification
it is best to have no positive identification
and negative is just as bad if not worse
and something horrible is indicated if you are
either garrulous or terse;
O, that we all were ignorant and could enjoy
flowers and people
without pulling off all the petals to identify
the sepal.

—VIOLETTE SEALOCK.

* * *

It is time again to speak of the Children's World Theatre. Its headquarters is in the Paramount Building at 1501 Broadway (Phone PE 6-5536), and its plays are given at the Barbizon-Plaza Theatre. Its sponsors include parent - teacher associations, junior leagues, civic theatres, American associations of university women, junior chambers of commerce, and so on throughout the United States, and its plans include exchange with other countries of their form of children's theatre with this one of our own. This season the cast has been touring from Canada to Florida, and west to Missouri, with great success. The purposes of the theatre are to arouse the imaginative qualities of children through the best professional entertainment, to create a future discriminating adult audience, to inspire the highest forms of activity in movement, speech, art, and music, and to increase young peoples' understanding of other national cultures.



I helped to escort two young people to the Christmastime performance of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," which was given with great verve and beautiful color in the scenery and costumes. It is done in three acts, and the young audience enters into the spirit of the occasion with frequent advice to Aladdin and the Princess Badroulbadour (nicknamed "Adora") as to where something missing has disappeared to or as to who is lurking to betray them. Also, when Aladdin crowed like a chanticleer, the younger members of the audience did their best to emulate! Mr. Meacham, in his staging, and Miss Butterworth in her costumes and props, enhanced the excellent performance of the actors. The seats at the Barbizon-Plaza are very comfortable and the accompanying grown-ups have a fairly easy time of it.

The audience's enthusiasm is in general of a well-behaved variety. The climax of the play was very exciting, and I understand that the young lady we took spiritedly acted it out afterward for the benefit of her mother, who unfortunately could not be present! The Children's World Theatre plays, including "King Midas," "Rumpelstiltskin," "The Indian Captive," and "Red Riding Hood," are the best form of entertainment for the very young. In one intermission of "Aladdin," the young woman who played the part of Kalissa, Wadeesha Atiyeh, genuinely Arabian, came before the curtain and rendered a real Arabian muezzin call and a wedding song.

* * *

The poetry editor of the *SRL* is proud that a poem, "The Lengthening of the Hems," by Maureen Cobb Mabbott, which appeared in the Poetry Number for March 20, 1948, was awarded second prize by Poetry Awards 1949 and is included in the book of the best poems submitted in the contest, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The book has a preface concerning the project and the awards by Joseph Joel Keith, and a supplemental page explains about awards for undergraduate verse. The address of Poetry Awards is 1420 E. Mountain St., Pasadena 7, Calif. The editor-in-chief is Robert Thomas Moore.

—WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted for things wanted or unwanted; personal services; literary or publishing offers, unclassified elsewhere; miscellaneous items appealing to a special, intelligent clientele; jobs wanted; houses or camps for rent; tutoring; traveling companions; ideas for sale; communications of a decorous nature, opinions (limited to 50 lines). All advertisements must be consonant with the character of The Saturday Review. Ads of a personal nature are limited to an exchange of correspondence. Rates: 30¢ per word; 10-word minimum. Count 2 extra words for Box and Number. Rates for several insertions—52 times 22¢ a word; 26 times 24¢ a word; 13 times 26¢ a word; 6 times 28¢ a word. Full payment must be received fifteen days before publication. We forward all mail received in answer to box numbers and submit postage bills periodically. Mail to be called for at this office will be held 30 days only. Address: Personals Department. The Saturday Review, 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

LITERARY SERVICES

STYLE IMPROVING, evaluation, research, translation, MSS typing, secretarial services. Minimum cost. Recommended, leading authors. SARA CLYNE, 49 West 56 St., NYC. Circle 5-4262.

LITERARY AGENTS 30 Years. We sell short stories, articles, books, radio scripts, plays, verse. Constructive criticism for new writers. Personal representation for established authors. Editing, revision. Write for information, references. ANITA DIAMANT, The Writers' Workshop, Inc., 280 Madison Ave., NYC 16.

GHOST WRITING ARTICLES, THESES, books, speeches, revision. NEIL FARBER ASSOCIATES, 1472 Broadway, Room 612, NYC 18.

PROFESSIONAL copyreading, proofreading, indexing. CLIFFORD CHESTER, 7 Beverly, Oradell, N. J.

CREATIVE CENTER: At PATIO HOUSE, 225 East 51 St., NYC 22, 6 agencies have formed to bring a closer relationship between writer and editor, network, television and Broadway producer. Individual and group work by mail, consultation, luncheon forms. Colonies in Mexico and Catskill mountains. *Fiction, plays, radio, scenarios, translations,* research, MS typing. PLaza 9-6682.

QUALITY MANUSCRIPT TYPING. Rapid, inexpensive. GLADYS & IRENE LEAHEY. Room 2214, 551 Fifth Ave., NYC. MUrray Hill 7-2227.

PROFITABLE EDITORIAL GUIDANCE. World-wide book, short story sales. Movie, television contacts. Sympathetic attention to beginners. AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' SERVICE, 24-25 77 St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

TWENTY-THREE IMPORTANT SERVICES for all writers available to members. Write for information. NATIONAL WRITERS' CLUB, Denver 2, Colo.

ELEANOR KING, literary agent, books, stories, novels, all languages marketed, 19 West 44 St., NYC 18.

MANUSCRIPT EVALUATION, editing, rewriting, collaboration. Wide experience. MARIE H. DOYLE, 341 Madison Ave., NYC 17. MUrray Hill 6-7096.

MANUSCRIPT TYPING: intelligent, prompt, inexpensive. AMBASSADOR OFFICE SERVICE, 17 East 48 St., NYC. PLaza 3-1364.

ETHEL WAUGH, literary services, manuscripts, edited, typed, marketed. 125 West 58 St., NYC 19. JUdson 6-1809.

STORIES, NOVELS, ARTICLES, BOOKS MARKETED. Highly recommended for publication of fiction and nonfiction. Editorially recognized advice, recommendations, editing for revision, sales, publication. Unestablished writers assisted. Information available before sending manuscripts. LAURENCE ROBERTS, LITERARY AGENT, 33 West 42 St., NYC 18.

LITERARY PROBLEMS? Sincere and friendly cooperation offered the professional or promising amateur. Literary services as well as conscientious sales attention. Write today for FREE booklet "Your Roads to Writing SUCCESS," DANIEL S. MEAD, LITERARY AGENCY, 419 Fourth Ave., Dept. SR, NYC 16.

WE PUBLISH, print and distribute your manuscript in pamphlet or book form. Send for free folder. WILLIAM-FREDERICK PRESS; Pamphlet Distributing Company, 313 West 35 St., NYC. LAckawanna 4-0178.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPIST interested working evenings, Saturday, Sunday. Call: evenings, NYC, TRafalgar 3-3888.

WRITERS' CRITIC, adviser, consultant, on plays and fiction. Consultation fee, $10. NYC, PLaza 3-7100, ext. 44.

CLASSIFIED

LANGUAGES

LINGUAPHONE MAKES LANGUAGES EASY. At home learn to speak Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, German, Russian or any of 29 other languages by quick, easy Linguaphone Conversational Method. You learn by listening. Save time, work, money. Another language is a business, social asset. Send for FREE book. LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE, 26 RCA Bldg., NYC 20.

FRENCH conversation, diction, grammar. Expert training by Parisienne (Sorbonne University) NYC, REgent 7-4606.

FRENCH can be fun! Speak it in 12 lessons! Parisian. NYC, MUrray Hill 5-4160.

FRENCH BOOKS

THE FRENCH BOOK SHOP, 556 Madison Avenue, New York's only French bookshop where French books ONLY are sold exclusively. Mail order catalogue 30¢. Books bought.

LIBRAIRIE LIPTON. The French Book House, 791 Lexington Ave., NYC 21. Formerly 4 Place de l'Odeon, Paris. Dealer in French books exclusively; all subjects bought and sold.

BACK NUMBERS

THOUSANDS OF TITLES. Geographics a specialty. Immediate quotations. BACK NUMBER WILKINS, Danvers, Mass.

NIELSEN'S BACK NUMBER MAGAZINE SERVICE. Send want list. 7308 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

RECORD MART

WRITE FOR FREE bargain lists, albums and singles connoisseur lists, unusual LP records, collector's records. Classical only. Write, or visit store daily till midnight. THE RECORD HUNTER, 1194 Lexington Ave. (81 St.), NYC 28.

GREAT SINGERS' records available. Write or visit RECORD COLLECTORS' SERVICE, 502 East 88 St., NYC 28. REgent 7-7611.

HOW IS IT *you are not on our mailing list for* imported classical records? Send your name to I.R.A., Box 171, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SAVE 25% on all LP records plus bonus LP's from THE DISCOUNT RECORD CLUB, Catalogue, 15¢. Box 99-B.

BOOK PLATES

FREE CATALOGUE. Several hundred beautiful designs, address "BOOKPLATES," Yellow Springs, Ohio.

OUT-OF-PRINT

BOOKFINDERS! Scarce, unusual books quickly supplied, send wants. CLIFTONS, Box 1377, Beverly Hills, Calif.

ANY BOOK LOCATED. Free 30-page catalogue. We buy books. Send list. MID-WEST BOOK SERVICE, 4301 Kensington, Detroit 24, Mich.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS found quickly. Send wants, no obligation. COAST BOOKFINDERS, Box 8686, Los Angeles 46, Calif.

BOOKS located promptly. PARAMOUNT BOOK SERVICE, 39 Hopedale St., Allston 34, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS

EXTENSION STOCK OF LITERATURE—History, Americana, Fiction, Science, etc., on hand. Catalogues issued. Inquiries invited. PYETELL'S BOOK SHOP, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BOOKS ON THE EAST. China, Japan, Siam, Burma, Malaya, India, Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, the South Seas. We are now working on Catalogue 133—*all Asia.* Established 1920. ORIENTALIA, Inc., 11 East 12 St., NYC 3.

ATHEIST BOOKS. 32-page catalogue free. TRUTH SEEKER CO., 38 Park Row, NYC 8.

USED BOOKS $1 each. Request list. Send your wants. STONE BOOK CO., 851 Stone, Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONALS

CAN YOU HELP ME? Young British editor needs assurance of job in U.S. for visa. Cambridge background, experience with American publications in England. Excellent references. Box 30-K.

CONNECTICUT APPLES. 24 delicious big Cortlands, $2.50; 48 for $4.50. Postpaid, 300 miles. Robert Josephy, Bethel, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, degree in psychology, desires correspondence from young woman with interests in Social Studies and music. Box 267-B.

YOUNG MALE, happy frame of mind, desires correspondence with intelligent people. Box 266-B.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN invites correspondence with interesting young women. Box 272-B.

EX-JUNIOR LEAGUER, faraway, convalescing from Tuberculosis, would welcome letters from mature cure-chasers. Box 271-B.

WANTED: Experienced short story writer. Call to 10 P.M. NYC, JErome 7-2600.

STUDENT COUPLE, English and medical, desire summer employment in Europe. Box 269-B.

WANTED: *Ideas or collaboration to commercialize* country's largest private boxing collection, 2½ million clippings, books, periodicals, gazettes, complete data 1719 to date. Al Nelson, 2418 East 6th, Superior, Wis.

WRITER SEEKS ESCAPE from routine inferno. Searches stimulating work anywhere in the world. Fluent French, German. Crack cartoonist. Box 274-B.

STOP! Do you need a secretary 8 or 9 months a year? Look no further. Write me. Box 275-B.

MATURE INTELLIGENT WOMAN invites correspondence music-loving gentleman. Box 276-B.

FEMALE AMPUTEE'S correspondence invited by physically handicapped male. Box 277-B.

YOUNG EX-EUROPEAN, puzzled by your American women, invites correspondence from intelligent, charming female. Box 278-B.

POETRY DOESN'T SELL, but these poems do. OF DUST AND STARS, mimeographed, 100 copies left, $2. Vernon Ward, Ransomville, N. C.

SAY! Here's a young femme hankering to extend her purview by correspondence. Sooo. . . ? Box 280-B.

YOUNG LADY, knowledge of German, attractive, interested part-time employment. Afternoons or evenings. Liberal remuneration. Box 281-B.

SEEKING EXTRINSIC INSPIRATION, via paper, pencil, imagination, empathy. Box 282-B.

YOUNG MAN would exchange views on music and philosophy with sincere, unaffected young female. Box 283-B.

POET, young, sensitive, whimsical, fancies blithe, creative, sincere, female correspondent. Box 284-B.

IS THERE A BROAD-MINDED WOMAN, who is honest? Young, mature man would like to hear from you. Box 285-B.

FOR SALE: Waterfront Regency brick house, Long Island Sound—modern, 11 rooms, 5 baths. Beautiful view. 200 feet private beach, $42,000. Rental, $3,000. Box 286-B.

YOUNG WOMAN IN WHITE and also in rut, craves new interests via correspondence. Box 287-B.

CAPE COD RETREAT: Jeep, conveniences; available 3 months. Box 231, Wellfleet, Mass.

SINCERE MALE proposes that young lady feeling isolated by intellectual inclination, seek stimulating correspondence. Box 291-B.

BOOKSTORE wanted in Virginia or Carolinas. Will be driving through this area end of January. Box 292-B.

WANTED: anywhere, fairly large house, yearly rental. Box 31-K.

AVAILABLE—intelligent, personable, female editorial assistant with all phases book, magazine publishing from manuscript to page proof; extensive, comprehensive experience condensing, rewriting, ghostwriting; also excellent secretarial background. Box 293-B.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS

SEE YOUR COMIC STRIP plot in actual cartoon form. Send descriptions of your character creations with story outline. Receive qualified opinion as to possibilities along with quoted prices for cartoonist services. Box 249-B.

GENTLEMAN, mature, aesthetic, interests: literature, art and travel, invites correspondence. Box 983-A.

FOR RENT: TOMBSTONE, ARIZ.: Beautifully furnished apartment. New. $80 monthly. Hacienda Huachuco.

WRITERS' NEWSLETTER is the perfect gift for a writer, editor, literary agent, journalist or publicist. Out twice monthly with up-to-the-minute magazine and book markets, news, job tips, trends, etc. $5 for 6 months, $9.50 a year. P. O. Box 251, Madison Square Station, NYC 10.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS, fellowships, grants, etc., to American colleges and universities. Available to high schools, undergraduates and graduate students throughout U. S. For extensive listings send $2 cataloguing fee to SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS COUNCIL, G. P. O. Box 12-C, NYC.

HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS, AND HELL. This remarkable 632-page book on Views of the Hereafter, by Emanuel Swedenborg, with biography, will be sent for 5¢. THE SWEDENBORG FOUNDATION, Room 1619, 51 East 42 St., NYC 17.

HAVE YOU BEEN HAUNTED by an un-findable book? Let us be your sleuths. Out-of-print books and magazines supplied, all subjects, all languages. Box 141-D.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. Helen Trimpe, 342 Madison Ave., NYC. MUrray Hill 2-5330.

GREAT BOOKS AND LITTLE PRICES. Most of our books are priced under $2., no matter how good. Want lists welcomed. All queries answered. You might as well get your money's worth too, lots of people are happy they wrote to H. H. EVANS, 1157 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.

WRITERS' CONFERENCE, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. July 24-Aug. 11, 1950. Write for information.

NO BARGAINS HERE, just sheer philanthropy, that's what it is. Nothing to give away but the greatest dollar value and the very best service. Save 25% on current books, up to 85% on other new books. Books of all publishers supplied. Standard sets, too. Write. ALAN GARDNER, BOOK READERS' CIRCLE, 80 East 11 St., NYC 3.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME? If you appreciate good looking sports clothes and know people who are in the market for them, would you like to sell for us? A nice commission will be paid you and the amount of money you earn depends on the time and effort you are willing to give. The spring brochure will be ready Feb. 1st, but we suggest that you contact us now, so we can become better acquainted before the season begins. DONCASTER, Box 189, Rutherfordton, N. C.

HOTEL ALGONQUIN, 59 West 44 St., NYC 18. Half a block from 5th Ave. We are offering week-end rates for Friday, Saturday and Sunday (3 nights); Single room and bath, $14; double room and bath, $20.50; Sitting room, bedroom and bath, $26.50. Excellent restaurant. Within walking distance of better shops and theatres.

DR. KILTON STEWART lectures on various phases of magico-religious ceremonies in primitive societies. Wednesdays, 8:30, Sundays, 4:00, 31 Park Ave., NYC LExington 2-8042.

DO YOU DESIRE to complete your sets of NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS, NEW YORKERS, READER'S DIGESTS? We can supply all issues; also any magazine back number desired. Box 120-D.

SHOPPING PROBLEM? Try NYC from Bangor, Biloxi or Butte. Personalized attention to all requests. Kenneth Hutchison, 507 Fifth Ave., NYC.

GOVERNESS, to Europe, spring, interviewed in employee's home. Box 264-B.

FLYING TO BERMUDA? Round trip on scheduled air lines. Only $100. Private party. Box 135-D.

POETICA EROTICA: 770 pages, rare, curious, amatory verse. Unusual volume. Unexpurgated. Send $6.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOOKSERVICE, 3423-B Douglas, Chicago.

HISTORY TEACHER, still adaptable, wants summer work anywhere, press, politics, welfare. Thoreau Raymond, Box 262-B.

PERSONALS

RARE MISS . . . do you exist? Please write youthful, benign sceptic interested symphony, solitude, reading, fireplaces, children, country-living. Box 294-B.

EDITOR'S WIDOW needs financial aid, education 2 talented, college children. Highest references. Box 295-B.

MY NEW YEAR'S WISH is to correspond with a nice, intelligent, young lady. Box 296-B.

NEED "LOVE" FOR VALENTINE'S DAY? Walter de la Mare's anthology offers 820 pages of satisfying love. Original $5 edition now $1.49 postpaid. Seril, 37 West 46 St., NYC 19.

DRAMA AWARDS in 3 classifications . . . deadline April 10. For registry sheets address: DRAMATISTS' ALLIANCE, Stanford University, Calif.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, lonely, friendless, interested bridge, dancing, books, theatre, seeks friends (men, women) via correspondence. Box 260-B.

CHARMING YOUNG LADY, interested music, books, science, theatre, outdoors, invites male correspondence. Box 301-B.

G. B. SHAW SOCIETY, Bulletin and membership particulars; apply: Lowenstein, Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, England.

PROFESSIONAL MISS, varied interests, believer wholesome living, wishes correspondence refined gentleman. Box 303-B.

SOMEWHERE there is a kindly girl whose worthy heart is saddened by reality, resolved to truth, (inspired by Nouy's "Human Destiny"). Please write to this lonely, manly, affectionate vagabond. Box 304-B.

WOULD mature serious-minded professional or business man correspond with a lonely, French lady? Box 305-B.

ASPIRING WRITERS: Don't miss Samson Raphaelson's unique book, THE HUMAN NATURE OF PLAYWRITING. "One of the most warmly and humanly exciting bits of writing to show up in this field for a long time . . . and when you put it down, you feel you've learned an awful lot about the business of writing." St. Louis Post Dispatch. $4. at all bookstores. MACMILLAN.

YOUNG Memorial Hospital surgeon wants apartment for self at moderate rental. Box 121-B.

I'VE RAISED MILLIONS by direct-mail; made a fortune. $1 tells you how. F. L. Moorman, Dept. S. Douglas, Ga.

PERSONALS

SPRING IS NOT HERE YET, but the spring semester of the Brooklyn Museum Art School is. January 30, to be exact. Here is an art school that has not only a faculty of distinguished artists but a location where one can actually see Spring arrive . . . its backyard is the famous Brooklyn Botanic Gardens. Easy to reach too. Beginning, advanced and graduate classes. Book and advertising arts, also. Write for the Spring schedule of the Brooklyn Museum Art School, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

PRINCETON SCHOLAR needs cultivated man/woman, 25-40, knowledge Latin, French, with interest in classics, art, middle-ages, as assistant. Fair salary, ample leisure. Some private income essential for travel abroad. Special opportunity for special person. Box 311-B.

NEW WAY TO SAVE 25% on every book you buy! Deduct 25% in advance from list price of any publisher, except foreign or text books (on these deduct 10%). Simply tell us you'll buy as few as 4 books within year. You get original publisher's editions. Same-day shipment. Add 15¢ per book for postage and handling. Order today or write for details. DIVIDEND BOOK CLUB, Dept. S-20, 799 Broadway, NYC 3.

YOUNG COUPLE desire unfurnished apartment Manhattan up to $70. TEmpleton 8-7844.

GLIDDEN POTTERY, selected seconds, ovenware, 1001 items to choose from. 1/3 to ½ off. SECON'S POTTERY, 150 10th Ave. (between 19 and 20 Sts.) 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. including Saturday; Wednesday and Friday to 9 P.M. ORegon 5-4434.

VACATIONS

BERKSHIRES, cuisine Francaise, un poeme, delightful, continental atmosphere, skiing nearby. SUN-INSIDE, Monterey, Mass.

RAVEL AND RIDING, Bach and Broncos. Reeks with atmosphere. SUN CIRCLE RANCH, Tucson, Ariz.

ENJOY OLD WORLD CHARM in America's oldest city. ALENCIA HOTEL, St. Augustine, Fla.

MERRIEBROOK. Poughquag, New York. Delightful peaceful homestead. Adults only. Tempting meals. Inexpensive. North Clove 2421.

GREEN SHADOWS, Lyme, Conn., quiet informal country life, good food, comfortable beds.

UNWIND in the COUNTRY. Comfort, rest, recreation at SUDBURY INN, Sudbury, Vt.

HANDY SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

SATURDAY REVIEW
25 West 45 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

☐ 1 YEAR FOR $6
☐ 2 YEARS FOR $10
☐ 3 YEARS FOR $14

☐ Remittance Enclosed ☐ Bill Me

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

(Add $1.00 per subscription year for Canadian and foreign orders excluding Pan America.)

1/21/50

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOUBLE-CROSTIC No. 826

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Elizabeth S. Kingsley

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Ran before a gale (naut.).	147 113 35 14 144 28 45
B. Former home in Cambridge, Mass., of James Russell Lowell.	175 138 27 178 78 88 37
C. Title conferred by the Roman Senate on the heir of Julius Caesar, 27 B.C.	130 171 169 124 162 81 142 23
D. Broken sword of Siegmund which Siegfried refashioned ("The Ring").	59 170 20 46 79 143 122
E. Consisting of a single constituent.	159 168 185 89 180 176 157
F. Nickname for the State of Washington.	42 82 1 119 165 67 65
G. Fixed in a stable condition.	85 76 152 11 183 109 51 163
H. Swedish religious leader and writer; followers formed Church of the New Jerusalem.	9 21 153 52 38 103 61 123 164 158
I. American painter of murals, landscapes, stained glass windows (New York City; 1884-1936).	128 2 98 19 132
J. Warblers like the Tirolese mountaineer (var. sp.).	8 54 116 62 44 101 102
K. Manufacturing city of Persia, once its capital.	167 179 30 24 127 58 121
L. Professing to be conversant with everything (comp.).	150 74 41 131 12 126 22 84 31
M. Urth, Verthandi, Skuld (Norse myth.).	69 4 72 92 107
N. A piece of gossip (French; comp.).	133 161 60 139 173
O. Appealed to solemnly; entreated earnestly.	64 17 154 3 108 50 141 137
P. Chivalry.	43 36 148 77 15 48 93 120 56 91 87 115
Q. Cultivates or professes ostentatiously.	47 134 181 34 40 172 70
R. With doubly sharp power to wound (comp.).	125 55 118 83 71 135 96 99
S. Pertaining to quick rotation.	80 160 112 39 13 106
T. American man of letters (1837-1920).	5 16 105 100 129 111 151
U. In actual operation (law).	145 95 140 156 10 25 75 184 114
V. A sudden descent from rank, reputation, or happiness.	18 73 86 7 33 63 149 182
W. Doctrines and rites of those sects who revere snakes (eccl. hist.).	29 110 174 32 49 90
X. Because of; caused by (2 wds.).	136 68 26 6 53 155 104
Y. Engages in a trick, frolic, or escapade (3 wds.).	146 97 166 57 177 117 94 66

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd words, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. The letters in each word to be guessed are numbered. These numbers appear under the dashes in the column headed WORDS. There is a dash for each letter in the required word. The key letters in the squares are for convenience, indicating to which word in the definitions each letter in the diagram belongs. When you have guessed a word, fill it in on the dashes; then write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. When the squares are all filled in you will find (by reading from left to right) a quotation from a famous author. Read up and down the letters mean nothing. The black squares indicate ends of words; words do not necessarily end at the right side of the diagram.

When the column headed WORDS is filled in, the initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Authority for spelling and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary (second edition).

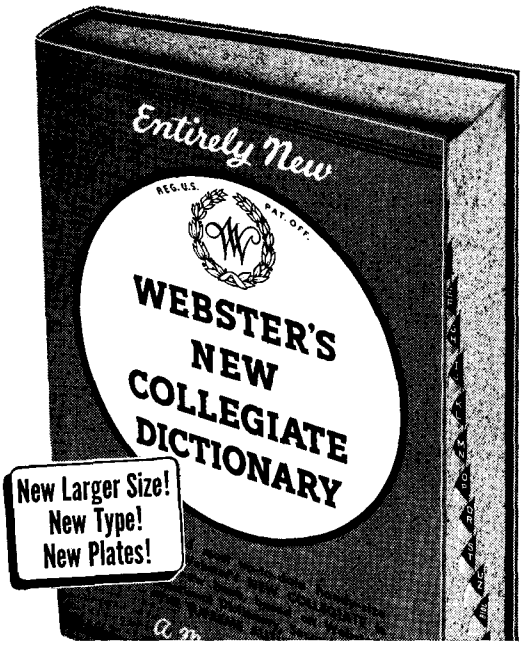
							1 F	2 I		3 O	4 M	5 T	6 X	7 V	8 J	9 H		10 U						
11 G	12 L	13 S	14 A	15 P	16 T	17 O	18 V		19 I	20 D		21 H	22 L	23 C		24 K								
	25 U	26 X	27 B	28 A		29 W	30 K		31 L	32 W	33 V	34 Q		35 A	36 P	37 B								
38 H	39 S		40 Q	41 L	42 F	43 P	44 J	45 A		46 D	47 Q	48 P	49 W		50 O	51 G								
52 H		53 X	54 J	55 R	56 P	57 Y		58 K	59 D	60 N		61 H	62 J	63 V	64 O	65 F								
	66 Y	67 F	68 X	69 M	70 Q		71 R	72 M	73 V	74 L	75 U	76 G	77 P		78 B	79 D								
80 S		81 C	82 F	83 R		84 L	85 G	86 V	87 P		88 B	89 E		90 W	91 P	92 M								
	93 P	94 Y	95 U	96 R		97 Y	98 I	99 R	100 T	101 J		102 J	103 H	104 X	105 T	106 S								
	107 M	108 O	109 G	110 W	111 T	112 S	113 A	114 U	115 P		116 J	117 Y	118 R	119 F	120 P	121 K								
122 D		123 H	124 C	125 R		126 L	127 K	128 I		129 T	130 C	131 L	132 I		133 N	134 Q								
	135 R	136 X	137 O		138 B	139 N	140 U	141 O		142 C	143 D	144 A	145 U	146 Y		147 A								
148 P	149 V	150 L	—	151 T	152 G	153 H	154 O	155 X	156 U	157 E		158 H	159 E	160 S	161 N	162 C								
	163 G	164 H	165 F	166 Y	167 K	168 E	169 C		170 D	171 C	172 Q		173 N	174 W	175 B									
176 E	177 Y	178 B	179 K		180 E	181 Q		182 V	183 G	184 U	185 E													

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 19 of this issue.

PRINTED BY
BLANCHARD PRESS
NEW YORK

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

5 Leaders in Reference Books

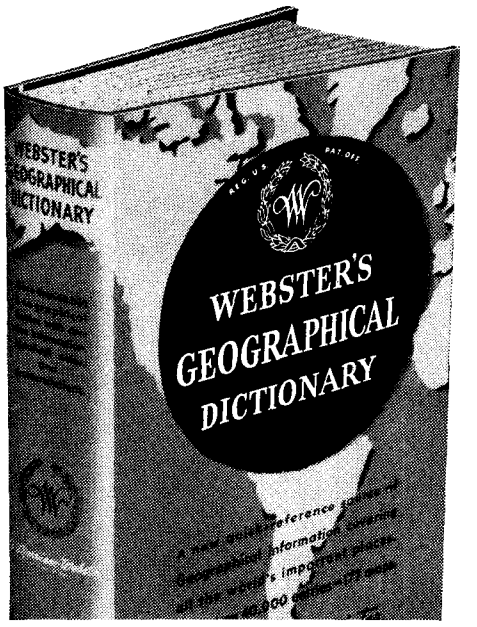


WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

AN entirely new work, enlarged and completely rewritten. The most up-to-date, handy-size dictionary. More than 125,000 entries—2,300 terms illustrated. Hundreds of new words. Thumb-indexed. $6.00 and up, depending on binding.

WEBSTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A NEW quick-reference source of geographical information. Lists more than 40,000 of the world's important places in alphabetical order with concise information, historical notes and pronunciations. 177 maps newly made for this book. 1,352 pages, thumb-index, $8.50.



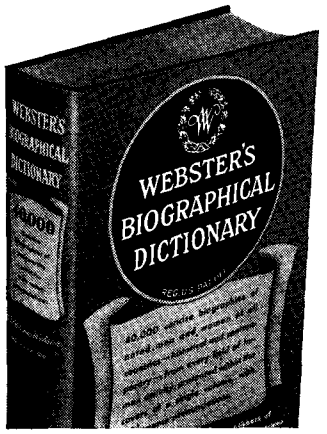
Each Is a Famed *Merriam-Webster*

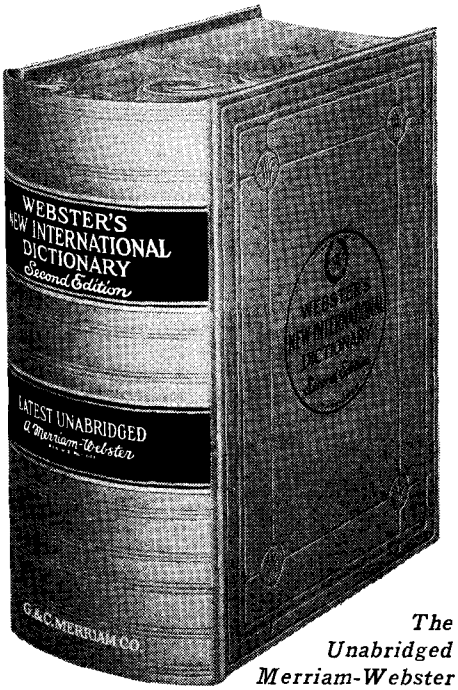
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE NAME IN DICTIONARIES

WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

PREPARED by the famed Merriam-Webster editorial staff, this single volume contains more than 40,000 concise biographies. It includes scientists, statesmen, generals, rulers, explorers, writers, painters, actors, etc., etc. The most inclusive one-volume biographical work ever issued. 1,736 pages, with thumb index. $7.50





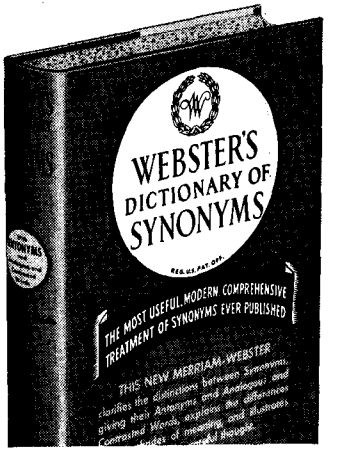
The Unabridged Merriam-Webster

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, Second Edition

CONTAINS 3,390 pages, illustrations for 12,000 terms and a total of 600,000 entries—122,000 more than any other dictionary. "The Supreme Authority" in courts, schools, newspapers, business and government offices. Prices start at $30.00.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS

THE book to help you use the right word in the right place. Prepared by the famed Merriam-Webster editorial staff. Clarifies the distinctions between Synonyms, giving their Antonyms and Analogous and Contrasted Words, explains the differences in their shades of meaning, and illustrates usage. 944 pages, with thumb index. $5.00

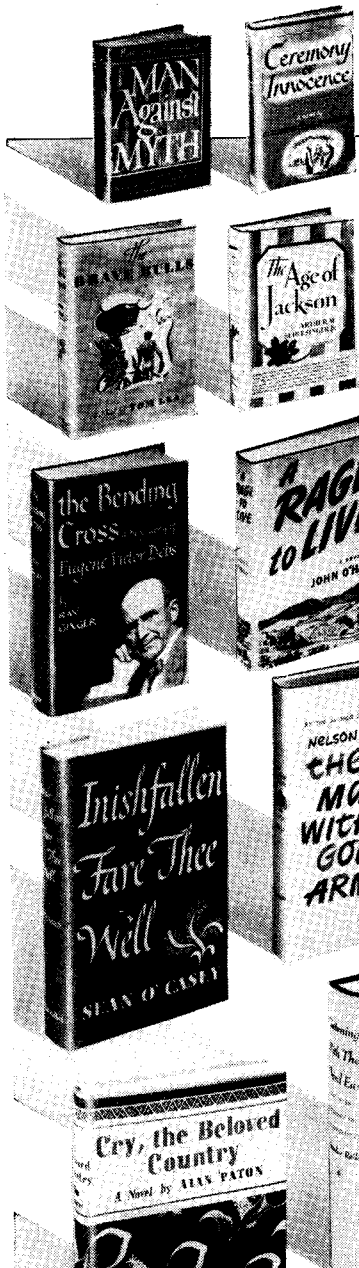


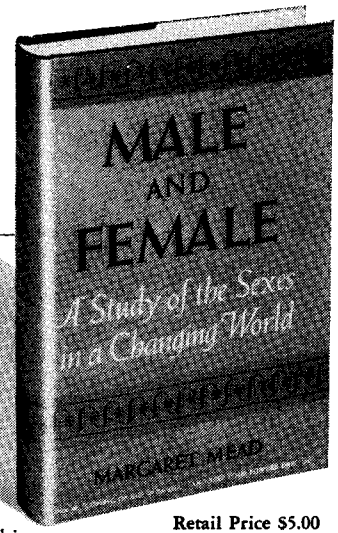
Ask for Merriam-Websters at your book dealer's or write to G. & C. Merriam Co., Dept. 466, Springfield 2, Mass.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS

...*the* Best *in* Fiction *and* Non-fiction...





MALE *and* FEMALE

A Study of the Sexes in a Changing World

by Margaret Mead

"A highly readable book that is far more thought-provoking and scarcely less sensational than the eagerly read Kinsey report."—NEWSWEEK. "Don't get any idea that you'll receive ready-made answers. You won't—you'll get a philosophy and an awareness that will aid you in working out your own solutions."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Retail Price $5.00
Members Pay $1.65

Wherever good books are read and discussed, the Book Find Club is noted both for the high standard of its selections and its remarkably low price—**ONLY $1.65 A BOOK.** MALE AND FEMALE by Margaret Mead; THE MAN WITH THE GOLDEN ARM by Nelson Algren; LISTENING WITH THE THIRD EAR by Theodor Reik; A RAGE TO LIVE by John O'Hara; CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY by Alan Paton; INISHFALLEN, FARE THEE WELL by Sean O'Casey—these are representative of the books—the best in fiction and non-fiction—the Club distributes to its more than 70,000 members month after month. They are all books that you want to read and to keep for your permanent library.

...*and at* Big Savings *to* You!

The publishers' list prices of these books range from $2.75 to $6.00, but as a member of the Book Find Club you pay **ONLY THE REGULAR MEMBERSHIP PRICE OF $1.65 A BOOK** (plus postage and handling). Actually, this means an average **SAVING OF MORE THAN 50%** on your book purchases.

You can start your membership with the forthcoming selection—MALE AND FEMALE, the current selection—THE MAN WITH THE GOLDEN ARM, or any other of the distinguished books pictured on this page. **IN ADDITION, AS A NEW MEMBER, YOU MAY CHOOSE A *FREE* BOOK** from among those listed in the coupon below.

THE BOOK FIND CLUB

THE BOOK FIND CLUB, 401 BROADWAY, New York 13, N. Y.

Please enroll me as a member and send me the FREE book and first selection I have indicated. I am also to receive FREE each month the Club's literary magazine, the Book Find News. I agree to accept a minimum of 4 selections a year at the SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP PRICE OF ONLY $1.65 A BOOK (plus 24¢ postage and handling) and may cancel my membership at any time after purchasing 4 selections.

Please send as my first selection.....

Also, send as my FREE *book (check title desired):*

- ☐ CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY *by Alan Paton*
- ☐ THE BRAVE BULLS *by Tom Lea*
- ☐ THE AGE OF JACKSON *by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.*
- ☐ W. C. FIELDS *by Robert L. Taylor*
- ☐ THE BENDING CROSS *by Ray Ginger*
- ☐ INISHFALLEN, FARE THEE WELL *by Sean O'Casey*
- ☐ THE SHOW OF VIOLENCE *by Fredric Wertham, M.D.*
- ☐ CEREMONY OF INNOCENCE *by Elizabeth Charlotte Webster*
- ☐ THE SITUATION IN ASIA *by Owen Lattimore*
- ☐ MIND AND BODY *by Dr. Flanders Dunbar*

NAME.....
(Please print)

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

(Prices slightly higher in Canada) D2-1

It costs you nothing to belong to the BOOK FIND CLUB. You pay only for the books you want and you may take as few as 4 in a full membership year. Each month you receive, FREE, the *Book Find News*, so that you can decide for yourself, after reading the review of the forthcoming selection, if you want the book. If not, you simply return the printed form (supplied by us) which tells us not to send it. Since it is almost certain that you read at least 4 Book Find Club selections during the year anyway, why not get them from the Club at the tremendous savings we are able to effect through our large printing orders.

Just fill out and mail this coupon today

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED